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## ILLEGAL MONOPOLY OF PRIVILEGES IN PARKS IS ALLEGED

Private Concern Said to Control  
Transportation in National  
Domain—Violation of Rights  
of Citizens of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Illegal monopoly  
of the privileges of American citizens  
in the country's national parks is  
the charge made by Enos Mills of Estes  
Park, Colorado, who has been called  
the father of the Rocky Mountain  
National Park. Mr. Mills is in Chi-  
cago preparatory to filing a brief with  
the United States Circuit Court of Ap-  
peals in an effort to get an interpreta-  
tion and enforcement of the laws as  
applicable to the national parks.

He claims that the monopoly which  
has been granted to a private concern  
to control all transportation in the  
national parks is illegal, and has not  
sanction under the laws which author-  
ized the parks, and is in direct oppo-  
sition to the purpose for which the  
parks were made.

"The granting of these special  
privileges without legal right is a  
greater menace to the freedom and  
rights of American citizens in the en-  
joyment of the parks created for their  
use than the threatened amendment  
to the Federal Waterpower Act," said  
Mr. Mills.

Claims Set Forth in Brief  
The brief to be presented by Mr.  
Mills in the United States Circuit  
Court of Appeals on January 15, ap-  
pealing from the United States Dis-  
trict Court of Colorado, reads as  
follows:

"This brief sets up the contention  
that the roads in the Rocky Mountain  
National Park are public roads and  
that the right to use these roads for  
either business or pleasure is a com-  
mon right.

"This monopolistic transportation  
concession abrogates the road rights  
and other rights of individuals and  
the public.

"Monopolies are odious in law, and  
when they are claimed, it is required  
that express and indubitable authority  
be shown for their creation.

"No authority is conferred either  
expressly or by implication upon the  
Secretary of the Interior to exclude  
citizens from use of the roads. Any  
such authority is contrary to the  
Rocky Mountain National Park Act.

"The regulations governing the park  
shall include the use of automobiles  
therein.

"Section 3 of the Park Bill provides  
that: 'No lands located within the  
park boundaries now held in private,  
municipal or state ownership shall be  
affected by or subject to the provisions  
of this act.'

"The prohibition of all carriers but  
one is at variance with this act.

Jurisdiction Not Ceded  
"A part of the public road mileage  
in the park was built by Larimer  
County, a few miles by the State of  
Colorado. All roads were built under  
conditions authorized by the laws of  
the United States for public use. The  
county roads cannot be legally trans-  
ferred or monopolized.

"Over park roads Colorado has un-  
disputed police powers. Colorado has  
not ceded jurisdiction over the park  
area. The federal government has not  
claimed jurisdiction over this area nor  
has it asked for jurisdiction. A minor  
federal official has endeavored to as-  
sert authority over the park area. But  
individual and public rights shall not  
be denied by permit or officials.

"Section 2 of the park bill provides  
that 'nothing herein contained shall  
affect any valid existing land rights  
or prevent the owner having full use  
and enjoyment of his land.'

"The monopolistic concession does  
prevent landowners having full use  
and enjoyment of their land through  
restricted access to it.

Monopolistic Franchise  
"It is cited that in a Yosemite Na-  
tional Park case the United States  
Court held that no authority can be  
exercised to destroy the essential  
uses of private property. And that a  
monopolistic franchise carries with  
it the power to destroy that which  
the government exists to protect. It  
is further set forth in the bill that  
the public have the 'freest use' of the  
park, and that the park is to have  
'reasonable rules and regulations, not  
inconsistent with the laws of the  
United States.'

"Anyone is well within his rights  
in traveling the park roads without  
asking for a permit, and any official  
well without his rights when he in-  
sists these roads can be traveled only  
by those to whom he issues a permit.

"Everywhere in the United States  
the rights of citizens and the public  
are guaranteed by the government of  
the United States. In this case the  
park officials are preventing citizens  
from exercising their common rights  
and are using their powers to protect  
a monopoly.

"The statute creating the Rocky  
Mountain National Park was enacted  
January 26, 1915. Section 1 of this  
act gives boundaries of the park and  
says that the land 'is hereby reserved  
and withdrawn from settlement,  
occupancy or disposal under the laws  
of the United States and said tract  
is dedicated and set apart as a public  
park for the benefit and enjoyment of

the people of the United States, under  
the name of the Rocky Mountain Na-  
tional Park.'

Preservation of Park  
"Section 2 provides that 'nothing  
herein contained shall affect any valid  
existing claim, location or entry under  
the land laws of the United States,  
whether for homestead, mineral, right  
of way, or other purpose whatsoever,  
or shall affect the right of such claim-  
ant, locator or entryman to the full  
use and enjoyment of his land.'

"Section 3 provides that 'no lands  
located within the park boundaries  
now held in private, municipal or state  
ownership shall be affected by or sub-  
ject to the provisions of this act.'

"Section 4 provides that 'the said  
park shall be under the executive con-  
trol of the Secretary of the Interior,  
and it shall be the duty of the said  
executive authority as soon as practi-  
cal to make such reasonable rules and  
regulations, not inconsistent with the  
laws of the United States, as said au-  
thority may deem necessary or proper  
for the care, protection, management  
and improvement of the same, the  
said regulations being primarily aimed  
at the present use of the said park for  
recreation purposes by the public and  
for the preservation of the national  
conditions and scenic beauties thereof.

The regulations governing the park  
shall include provisions for the use of  
automobiles therein."

RUMANIAN CONCERN  
AT SOVIET ACTIVITY

Grave Situation Said to Exist on  
Frontier Where Bolsheviks  
Are Alleged to Be Preparing  
for Military Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday).—News re-  
ceived from various sources indicates  
the gravity of the situation on the  
Rumanian frontiers. It is alleged that  
preparations for a possible war with  
the Bolsheviks are being made owing  
to the threatening attitude of the Red  
troops on the Danube. Fresh Bolshevik  
divisions have been seen with artillery  
and cavalry, and Rumania has called  
up three new classes to the army, and  
railroad workers have been mili-  
tialized.

Rumania has sent out several notes  
to Moscow regarding the alleged con-  
centration of Soviet troops. She pro-  
tests her desire for peace and strict  
neutrality in regard to the Bolsheviks.  
It is stated that the troops of General  
Wrangel have been sent to Rumania.

Russia, on her part, repudiated any  
aggressive plans. Special dispatches to  
Paris fix the period of preparations at  
five weeks and predict fresh opera-  
tions on the Polish as well as the Ru-  
manian front. Serious attention is  
being paid in France at least to these  
reports, which point to hostilities in  
the spring, unless better counsels pre-  
vail in the meantime.

MEDICAL LIBERTY  
FUND TO BE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington.—The Spo-  
kane branch of the Washington State  
League for Medical Freedom, at a re-  
cent meeting, decided to raise a sub-  
stantial fund immediately for use in  
counteracting the activities of mem-  
bers of the Spokane County Medical  
Society, who have subscribed \$4000 for  
the purpose of fighting the opposition  
to vivisection and vaccination. Dr. J.  
E. Lydon, president of the league, in  
speaking of the state organization said:

"The league has grown into a power-  
ful organization with several thousand  
influential and humane men and  
women on its membership rolls. Viv-  
isection, it is claimed, is done 'in the  
interests of medical science,' yet not  
a particle of dependable knowledge  
as to the cause or cure of human  
ailments has ever been gained as a re-  
sult of these sickening practices. In-  
deed, medical men themselves admit  
that they have never learned anything  
of a substantial nature through these  
horrible practices, and are now advo-  
cating the substitution of human vic-  
tims for the dumb creatures."

FIRM ATTITUDE OF  
TZECH GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Mon-  
day).—Following upon the failure of  
the general strike, the Communists are  
again attempting to engineer a stop-  
page of work. They have, however,  
met with little success so far. Moder-  
ate Labor leaders, as well as the press,  
warn the workers against a repetition  
of the defeat. According to the col-  
lective agreement recently concluded,  
the average wage of the miner is 77  
kroner a day, which is more than the  
salary of a general of the Tzecho-Slo-  
vak army.

The government is firm in its de-  
termination not to enter into negotia-  
tions with the miners and specifically  
decline any further increase in wages.  
While the present cost of living is 10  
times higher than in 1914, wages have  
increased 16 times. The government  
is determined to maintain order with  
the greatest energy and to accord pro-  
prios measures to this end have al-  
ready been taken.

## STEPS TO THWART REBELS IN IRELAND

Houses of Those Alleged to Be  
Aware of Ambush Destroyed  
by Authorities—Drastic Meas-  
ures Under Martial Law

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—Dras-  
tic steps have been taken during the  
week end in Ireland to stamp out the  
attacks on the military and police, and  
to limit the activities of those who  
have failed to surrender their arms  
in accordance with the recent procla-  
mations. For the first time, reprisals  
have taken place under official au-  
thority, and action has been taken  
against persons not necessarily ac-  
tively engaged against the forces of  
the Crown, but who failed to assist  
them by giving information. More-  
over, in future, the attitude of neu-  
trality on the part of the civilian  
population will be considered as an  
equivalent to disloyalty and treated as  
such.

According to official announcements,  
owing to an ambush on the police at  
Middleton, County Cork, and near the  
Glebe House, the military governor of  
Cork decided that certain houses in  
the vicinity of the outrages should be  
destroyed, as the inhabitants were  
bound to have known of the ambush  
and attack on the military parties.

The houses of the following were  
destroyed between the hours of 3 and 6  
P. M. on January 1: John O'Shea of  
Middleton, Paul McCarthy of Middle-  
ton, Edward Casey of Middleton, Sam-  
uel Cotton of Ballyadam, Mr. Donovan  
of Ballyadam, Michael Norgan of  
Knockgriffin and Mr. Ahern of Knock-  
griffin.

Notice was handed to each of the  
above persons, stating why each house  
was destroyed, and each resident was  
given one hour to remove the valua-  
bles, but not furniture, and the house  
was then destroyed. Nothing else was  
destroyed apart from the houses and  
furniture.

Stringent Regulations  
According to additional martial law  
proclamations, which come into force  
in southwestern Ireland on Tuesday,  
telegrams in code or cipher and the  
use of wireless and carrier pigeons are  
prohibited.

Anyone knowing of the existence of  
firearms and ammunition must re-  
port at once.

Assisting or countenancing rebels in  
any way is forbidden, while their  
movements must be reported.

An attitude of neutrality, being in-  
consistent with loyalty, is forbidden.  
Anyone found damaging government  
property and anyone permitting, or re-  
fusing to prevent, such damage, will be  
severely punished in personal property.

Hotel and lodging-house keepers are  
held responsible for the good charac-  
ter of the guests, who must report to  
the police daily where they came from  
and where they are going. All house-  
holders must keep affixed to the in-  
side of the outer doors a list of in-  
mates, their age, sex and occupation.

Mr. de Valera's Movements  
The whereabouts of Mr. de Valera  
are not yet clear, but reports are  
persistent that the authorities are not  
satisfied with his movements, and in  
order not to jeopardize the prospects  
of the proposed conference between  
Sinn Fein and representatives of the  
government. According to Tim McNulty  
of the Irish Vigilance Society, which  
met in London during the week end,  
Mr. de Valera is in Ireland and has  
presided at a session of Dail Eireann.  
Mr. de Valera has, however, lost all  
power with the Dail Eireann and it is  
possible that he may resign.

ITALY RESTRICTING  
EMIGRANT PASSPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Because of the agitation in the  
United States for the enactment of  
emergency legislation to put up the  
bars against further immigration for  
the present, the Italian Government  
is restricting the number of passports  
for entry into the United States. The  
State Department, it is stated, has  
been informed of the restrictive policy  
adopted by the Italian authorities.

Italian officials have declared last  
night that the policy of the govern-  
ment is temporary and will be carried  
out only until such time as it is de-  
cided who will be permitted to come  
here and who will not. United States  
restrictions will determine the ulti-  
mate policy of the Italian Government  
with regard to passport issuance.

It is known that Italy is more  
concerned over the proposed emer-  
gency immigration law than any other  
European country. Albert Johnson  
(R.), Representative from the State  
of Washington, chairman of the House  
Immigration Committee, in his tes-  
timony before the Senate Immigra-  
tion Committee yesterday, said that  
Italy has agents in this country now  
urging the postponement of legisla-  
tion for six months.

GREEK PRINCE'S JOURNEY

London Times News Service  
ATHENS, Greece (January 1).—The  
Duke of Sparta left last night for  
Bucharest, where he will remain until  
his wedding with Princess Elizabeth  
in February, when the wedding of his  
sister, Princess Helen, with the Ru-  
manian Crown Prince is also likely  
to take place.

## CHANGES IN GREEK CABINET FORESEEN

ATHENS, Greece (January 1).—It  
is now considered doubtful whether  
George Rallis, the Prime Minister,  
will be able to continue in office much  
longer, and it is difficult, in the present  
circumstances, to estimate the pros-  
pects of the various political leaders.  
There are many objections to the sug-  
gested formation of a coalition anti-  
Venizelist cabinet under Kallio-  
ropoulos, the present Finance Minister,  
which is believed to be acceptable to  
the King, and the imminent resigna-  
tion of Mr. Rallis and the opening  
of the new chambers will probably  
favor Mr. Gounaris, although he is re-  
garded by a considerable part of the  
majority parties as compromised by  
his recent policy.

Mr. Maximos, deputy governor until  
1917, has been elected governor of  
the National Bank of Greece in suc-  
cession to Mr. Zaimis, who was forced  
to resign.

Greek Envoy Named  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—Nich-  
olas Theotokis, who was formerly  
Greek representative at Berlin, has  
been appointed Greek Minister at  
Bucharest.

DISARMAMENT PLAN  
SCOPE BROADENED

Senate Foreign Relations Com-  
mittee Proposes to Include  
France and Italy in Conference  
—Admirals Give Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The Foreign Relations Committee of  
the United States Senate held an ex-  
ecutive session yesterday at which was  
discussed at length the Borah resolu-  
tion advising that the United States  
should make representations to Great  
Britain and Japan for a 50 per cent  
reduction in the naval programs of the  
respective countries. No action was  
taken on the resolution, the time of the  
committee being largely taken up with  
hearing several experts on details of  
the programs of the chief naval pow-  
ers of the world.

Details of naval strength and the  
construction programs of Great Brit-  
ain, the United States, Japan, France  
and Italy were given to the members  
of the committee by Admiral Robert  
E. Coates, chief of the Bureau of Naval  
Operations, and by Rear Admiral A. T.  
Long of the United States Navy. These  
details were not made public by the  
committee, because they were from the  
secret files of the Navy Department.  
The information was intended to guide  
the members of the committee in de-  
termining the advisability of the 50  
per cent reduction recommended in  
the Borah resolution.

While members of the committee  
refused to indicate the views ex-  
pressed by the American naval officers  
at the hearing, it is understood that  
the officers were insistent on one  
point, namely, that under no cir-  
cumstances should the United States  
lose the ratio strength it now holds  
among the naval powers.

In the absence of Henry Cabot  
Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachu-  
setts, chairman of the committee,  
Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator  
from North Dakota, presided. The  
feeling in the committee apparently  
was that there is no need of delaying  
action on the Borah resolution until  
the Harding Administration begins.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from  
Idaho, author of the resolution, ad-  
dressed the committee in defense of  
his proposal. He afterward declared  
that he had excellent reason to believe  
that the resolution would be favorably  
acted on.

There were two particular points  
made at the session of the committee:

1. It was proposed that the rec-  
ommendations for a 50 per cent re-  
duction might well be dropped from  
the resolution, the proportionate de-  
crease to be left for the decision of  
the experts of the naval powers. It  
is probable that the resolution as fi-  
nally adopted will not embody the pro-  
posal for a definite decrease in ratio  
strength.

2. It was recommended that France  
and Italy should also be invited to  
participate in any move by Great  
Britain, the United States and Japan  
for the reduction of naval armaments.

The committee will meet again to-  
morrow to hear Thomas J. Walsh (D.),  
Senator from Montana, in defense of  
his resolution directing the President  
to send an American representative to  
the disarmament commission of the  
League of Nations, in accordance with  
the invitation recently extended this  
country from Geneva.

CLOSE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—With returns in  
the municipal election all in, Ottawa  
on Monday night still lacked an of-  
ficially elected mayor. Frank Plant  
and Joseph Kent, the two mayoralty  
candidates, each claimed the election  
with a difference of from four to six  
votes between them and the result will  
not be decided without a recount. Mr.  
Plant is a manufacturer with four  
years' experience in civic politics,  
while Mr. Kent is a civil servant with  
10 years to his credit. The vote for  
mayorality is the closest in the his-  
tory of the capital.

## REPARATION TO COLOMBIA URGED

Senator Thomas of Colorado De-  
mands Immediate Action on  
Treaty Providing Restitution  
for Loss of the Canal Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Immediate reparation to the Repub-  
lic of Colombia for the loss to that  
country through the taking over of the  
Panama Canal Zone was urged in the  
United States Senate yesterday by  
Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from  
Colorado. "Only atonement and repara-  
tion to Colombia," the Senator de-  
clared, "can square the national con-  
science of America with the principles  
of conduct enunciated by the spokes-  
men of the nation and the framers of  
its policies."

The speech in which Senator  
Thomas urged reparation through the  
ratification of a treaty carrying an in-  
demnify was prepared by him several  
years ago, after an intensive and thor-  
ough study of all the circumstances  
surrounding the establishment of the  
Republic of Panama and the taking  
over of the Canal Zone in 1903, dur-  
ing the administration of President  
Roosevelt. The Senator postponed his  
address in deference to special re-  
quests on several occasions.

Test of Friendship  
Senator Thomas said that since 1903  
a cloud has hung over the relations  
between the United States and the  
whole of South and Central America.  
The Colombia affair, he urged, con-  
stitutes a "stain on the national  
escutcheon" which cannot be blotted  
out until the United States makes  
"atonement." Whatever may be the  
protestation of friendship from time to  
time, the Senator asserted that the  
countries of South America cannot  
help but look with suspicion, not free  
from apprehension, on the motives of  
the United States.

The Colombian affair, the Senator  
asserted, militates against the efficacy  
of the Monroe Doctrine, as the Panama  
incident destroyed the sense of secu-  
rity which the proclamation of the  
doctrine was supposed to give to the  
republics of South and Central Amer-  
ica. It was responsible, he added, for  
the fact that Germany found such a  
fertile field for propaganda in South  
America, and also for the fact that  
few of these republics declared war on  
Germany.

Promises and Performances  
A new era in the political and eco-  
nomic solidarity of the western hemi-  
sphere can be begun with the mak-  
ing of open and full reparation to  
Colombia, and until such reparation is  
made all the talk about the United  
States being the defender of small  
nationalities is the merest sham and  
hypocrisy, Senator Thomas said. He  
indicated that there is no likelihood  
of action on the Colombian treaty in  
this session of Congress. Senator  
Thomas said in part:

"I am compelled to affirm that that  
unfortunate affair (the Panama in-  
cident), is wholly without justifica-  
tion, and therefore indefensible. The  
only comfort one gathers from the  
shameful and sordid story is that it  
finds no precedent in our history. I  
trust that we may soon acknowledge  
our fault and make some reparation,  
lest it again be some time, as it has  
been, invoked to justify assault upon  
the integrity of some weak and help-  
less nation."

Right Against Might  
"We should not be deterred by any  
consideration from compliance with  
the requirements of the national con-  
science. We preach the doctrine of  
right as against the doctrine of might.  
We denounce the German disregard of  
treaties and of international justice,

yet we alone have supplied her with  
a precedent.

"In democracy's cause we chal-  
lenged Germany to the ordeal of bat-  
tle. We sounded a trumpet call to the  
democracies of the world. Our cause  
was that of all republics. South Amer-  
ica knows this. She thrilled to the  
sublimity of our purpose, yet she hesi-  
tates to open her arms to us. The  
people point to Colombia in silent but  
eloquent inquiry.

"We know what that inquiry is.  
True democracy is founded upon jus-  
tice. Between justice and our offense  
against Colombia there can be recon-  
ciliation only through national atone-  
ment. Between right and the offense  
there can be no adjustment save repara-  
tion. Until these things are done  
our championship of small nations and  
weak peoples are as the sound of tink-  
ling cymbals.

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True democracy is founded upon jus-  
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there can be no adjustment save repara-  
tion. Until these things are done  
our championship of small nations and  
weak peoples are as the sound of tink-  
ling cymbals.

"When we do justice to the Americas,  
(the Monroe Doctrine) will appeal to  
Latin-America as never before, and be  
welcomed as the perpetual guarantee  
of immunity and independence."

POLAND'S EFFORTS  
TO OBTAIN CREDIT

British Government Reported to  
Have Already Established  
Credit Whereby Poles Obtain  
Large Quantity of Wool

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The  
efforts of the Polish Government to  
open up international credit are meet-  
ing with a considerable measure of  
success, and give promise of improved  
economic conditions in Poland in the  
near future. Polish authorities here  
informed the representative of The  
Christian Science Monitor that the  
British Government has already es-  
tablished a Polish credit of £10,000,000  
through the International Committee  
for Relief Credits. The immediate re-  
sult of this action is seen in the sign-  
ing of a contract between representa-  
tives of the Polish Government and  
the British Director-General for Raw  
Material on December 21, whereby  
Poland receives over 35,000 bales of  
Australian and New Zealand wool, at  
present held here by the British Gov-  
ernment.

It is learned that the cost of wool,  
freight, and other expenses, such as  
carriage, will all be borne by the above-  
mentioned British Relief Credit.  
Poland will merely be required to de-  
liver international relief credit bonds  
to the estimated value of the wool,  
namely £1,150,000. These bonds will  
be handed to the International Relief  
Committee for Relief Credits.

The authority stated that the Polish  
Government is taking steps to insure  
that manufactured goods from this  
wool will, to a great extent, be held  
for re-export and so assist in further  
reestablishing Polish credit, and fur-  
ther guarantees that no part of the  
textiles from this wool will be requisitioned  
by the government. Poland, it  
was stated, is also negotiating with a  
British syndicate for the taking over  
and working of Polish railways as a  
security against further credit, but as  
yet nothing definite has transpired in  
this direction.

Negotiations between the United  
States and Poland, it was stated, are  
also proceeding satisfactorily and  
great hope is centered in the result of  
Senator McCormick's visit to War-  
saw. Owing to the number and influ-  
ence of wealthy Poles in the United  
States it is expected that large credits  
will be established in favor of Poland  
for the purpose of reconstruction and  
the rebuilding of her industries.

In conclusion, it was stated that in-  
dications of improved conditions—  
mainly attributed to the wool contract  
—are to be seen already in the advance  
in the value of the Polish mark.

## JAPAN READY TO JOIN IN STOPPING ARMAMENT RACE

High Authority States United  
States Concern About Pos-  
sible Anglo-Japanese Aggres-  
sive Action Is Unfounded

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—  
Japan would willingly fall into line  
with other powers in cutting down  
naval expenditure if by so doing the  
race for armaments could be stopped  
and the money saved thereby devoted  
to urgent Japanese needs for economic  
development at home, so the repre-  
sentative of The Christian Science  
Monitor was informed by a high au-  
thority in Japanese official quarters  
here.

The informant stated: "In the past  
Japan has always been convinced of  
the impossibility of war between her-  
self and the United States, and she has  
no reason to modify her views and, in  
fact, would welcome any suggestion of  
a conference with the United States  
and Great Britain with a view to re-  
ducing armaments." The reported  
modification by Joseph Daniels of  
the demands of the United States Gov-  
ernment for an overwhelming Ameri-  
can navy is looked upon by Japanese  
authorities as opening up a prospect  
of better relations between Japan and  
America.

While recognizing that, in America,  
the argument that Great Britain is  
bound by virtue of the Anglo-Japan-  
ese treaty to support Japan in the  
event of hostilities between Japan and  
America is used as a reason for the  
urgent building of superdreadnaughts,  
Japanese authorities, on the other  
hand, are fully aware that this argu-  
ment is fallacious and without founda-  
tion.

Treaties Explained  
If through some unforeseen circum-  
stances Japan should find herself at  
war with America, it is well known  
by the Japanese authorities that no  
help would be forthcoming from Great  
Britain or any part of the British Em-  
pire. The Japanese policy toward the  
United States, it was stated, is tradi-  
tionally friendly, and proof of this was  
provided when in 1911, a clause was  
inserted in the Anglo-Japanese treaty,  
which provided that a treaty of gen-  
eral arbitration, concluded by either  
Great Britain or Japan with a third  
power, should absolve either of the  
original contracting parties from re-  
solving to war under the terms of the  
alliance against that third power.

This clause was inserted at the in-  
stance of England, when President  
Taft's general treaty of arbitration  
was under consideration; but, owing  
to the United States Senate reject-  
ing this treaty, the above addition to  
the Anglo-Japanese agreement became  
ineffective with relation to America  
for the time being. Had the general  
arbitration treaty been ratified by the  
Senate, this clause would have auto-  
matically come into force and the ef-  
fect would have been to render war  
between the British Empire and the  
United States impossible as far as  
the Anglo-Japanese treaty was con-  
cerned.

An Important Understanding  
Since that time, however, the Peace  
Commission Treaty between Great Brit-  
ain and the United States of Septem-  
ber, 1914, has been ratified and Japan  
fully recognizes that the Peace Com-  
mission Treaty, though not technically  
a treaty of general arbitration, fulfills  
the intent of the latter and com-  
pletely releases Great Britain  
from all obligations to support  
Japan in any controversy  
which Japan may have with the  
United States, so that, the informant  
stated, America's fear of aggressive  
actions on the part of Japan, along  
with support of Great Britain, arising  
out of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has  
no foundation in fact and Secretary  
Daniels' anxiety regarding some pos-  
sible "naval combination" is wholly  
baseless.

Japan's naval policy covering the  
next three years includes eight battle-  
ships and eight battle cruisers, and it  
is stated that "she seeks to preserve  
herself by being strong enough to de-  
fend herself, but to attack others is  
not and never has been her aim."  
Japan's navy will still be only half as  
powerful as that of the United States  
when the present program is fulfilled.  
The informant repeated that Japan  
would willingly fall into line with  
other powers in cutting down naval  
expenditure.

DELEGATION FROM  
NICARAGUA BOLTS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Sign-  
ing of the pact creating a union of  
Central American republics, which has  
been the subject of discussion at the  
Central American Union Congress at  
San Jose, Costa Rica, has again been  
delayed through the bolting of the  
Nicaraguan delegation, who objected  
to the clause dealing with the Bryan-  
Chamorro Treaty between the United  
States and Nicaragua, which says the  
treaty is not a perfected instrument  
until revised by the United States Sen-  
ate in a way that will not affect or  
interfere with the interests and rights  
of Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan delegation has until  
January 27 in which to make known  
Nicaragua's decision.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## INDEX FOR JANUARY 4, 1921



CANADIAN WORKERS  
FAVOR PROTECTION

Labor Desires Natural Resources  
to Be Manufactured in Canada  
but That Tariff Should Be  
Protected From Misuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—While strongly in favor of the utilization of the natural resources of the Dominion, and their conversion from the raw state to a final manufactured one within the boundaries of the Dominion, and as much as possible at the hands of Canadian labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing 300,000 workers, organized into 2000 unions, desires that safeguards be thrown round whatever tariff protection is given to Canadian industries so that it should not be "misused" for the benefit of capital. This opinion was expressed in a statement made by Tom Moore, president of the congress, and P. M. Draper, secretary, to the Ministerial Tariff Commission, which held its last session at the capital yesterday.

The statement points out that the congress is a non-political body, and that the views expressed by its representatives should not be confused with any expressed by political labor parties "whose membership is confined to one political belief, and includes many besides actual wage earners."

## Canadian Labor First

In view of the necessity of developing Canadian natural resources, and of the fact that "Canada is placed in the center of competition" with the fully developed industries of the United States to the south, the workshop of Great Britain to the east and the cheap labor of the Orient to the west, the congress declares that Canadian workers admit the need of protection to Canadian industries. "But," says the statement, "they are not satisfied with its past application, believing that it has been misused oftener for the benefit of capital than for the benefit of labor." The statement therefore recommends as follows:

"(a) Industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employees from other countries and our immigration and alien labor laws amended accordingly.

"(b) The Labor Department should have power of investigation and control over the conditions of employment of the workers in a protected industry with sufficient power to enforce and assure at least as high a standard for workers employed in protected industries as those enjoyed by any of their competitors against whom they are protected.

"(c) Protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement on the part of the management.

## Tariff Board Favored

"(d) The government should have full control over the capitalization of industries under protection and thus prevent watering of stocks.

"(e) Employers engaged in an industry, generally needing protection, but who have themselves reached a stage of development where they no longer need protection and desire to be relieved of the above regulations, should be enabled to do so by the payment of an excise duty on their products equal to the amount they would have benefited by the tariff.

"These, or other similar regulations, we do not believe can be carried out without the creation of a tariff board. In the past the amount of tariff has been fixed only after parliamentary debate, and we venture to assert more in harmony with political influence of interested parties than on the merits of the case, even if such could be judged with the information generally before the members. Once passed, it has been nobody's business to supervise how it has operated and for whose special benefit.

"We believe that Parliament should retain the right to finally pass upon any tariff regulations, but only after the fullest and most scientific investigation by a competent board, and which should be constituted, because of the vital importance to wage earners, so as to have at least one of their chosen representatives upon such a board.

## Free Trade Campaign

"During the past year," the statement concludes, "there has been carried on a very active campaign by certain interests for the adoption of a free trade policy in Canada. To the numbers of workers engaged by Canadian branches of United States industries, and other industries claiming tariff protection as necessary for their existence, this question is a vital one. Your executive is of the opinion that tariff decisions should cease to be made a matter of political expediency and the decision for their maintenance or abolition should be reached only after exhaustive inquiry and with a view to enabling the worker, in such industries, to be paid proper wage standards without destroying the industry by unfair competition from industries outside of Canada."

STRIKERS DISPERSED  
IN MEXICO CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A manifestation by Mexicans against an American firm in Mexico City, Juergens & Co., occurred on the night

of December 30, the State Department was informed yesterday. The announcement by the department is that the manifestation was made "by striking employees who for two weeks are reported to have kept a Bolshevik flag posted before the entrance to the factory. The mob was dispersed quickly and little damage was inflicted on the plant."

On the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Juarez, Mexico, there will be a joint meeting of the chambers of commerce of Mexico and the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas at Juarez on February 5, next, says a statement published in the Mexico City "Universal" on December 16 last, according to a communication forwarded to the State Department for its information. The "Universal" stated that the purpose of the joint meeting was to devise ways and means for the promotion of commercial relations between Mexico and the United States and to that end to formulate necessary proposed amendments to the commercial treaties now in force between the United States and Mexico.

The "Universal" also published a statement that the President of Mexico would soon submit to the Mexican Congress a bill looking toward the decentralization of the executive power and the institution of a parliamentary form of government by rendering each member of the Cabinet personally and individually responsible for the conduct of that particular branch of the government in his jurisdiction.

PLANS TO PROVIDE  
WORK IN BRITAIN

Government's Advice to Employers  
to Provide Employment by  
Short Time Methods Has a  
Mixed Reception

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—The serious unemployment problem is receiving the continued consideration of the Cabinet. The appeal of the government to employers and trade unions to endeavor to extend short-time working in as many industries as possible in order to absorb the unemployed has had a mixed reception, both among employers and workers. It is pointed out that, in some trades, where conditions are favorable and where depression is not acute, the short time basis may prevent destitution of a few without injuring other workers. On the other hand, trade union officials consider, the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that in some industries equalization of the burden would mean that all workers would be brought below the poverty line.

## Dockyards on Short Hours

"The government has announced that, in all royal dockyards and naval establishments, the hours are to be reduced from 47 to 37 a week, with a corresponding reduction in wages. This affects over 100,000 men, of whom 60 per cent are semi-skilled or unskilled and whose wages will be reduced, it is said, to below £3 a week. Workmen contend that this is not a subsistence wage, and a great protest movement is being organized.

In the cotton, wool, and boot trades, short time has been worked for some time in order to avoid dismissals, but in some mills and factories only one or two days a week are now being worked. Hence the operatives affected complain that they are worse off than if they were drawing unemployed benefit or engaged on relief work. This applies particularly to Northampton and district boot factories.

In the discussions of the coming week on the government appeal, much will be heard on the trade union side of the necessity of contributions from profits, so that a minimum subsistence wage may be guaranteed and that equalization of the burden may apply to capital as well as to labor.

## Employment on Roads

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labor announces that, on the new arterial roads more than 8000 men are at work, and the fund available for arterial road construction and improvement is £10,400,000. On improvement and maintenance of main roads and on miscellaneous schemes put in hand by local authorities a large number of men are employed. The number of men now employed on work which has been accelerated to meet the present situation is 7000 and it is hoped that an additional 4000 will be at work shortly. Apart from this acceleration, of course, many thousands of men are now employed on housing schemes in respect of which grants are made by the Health Ministry. Lord St. Davids' Committee, which has at its disposal £23,000,000, is sitting continuously and is examining schemes submitted by local authorities. A number of schemes have already been approved.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF  
FORD COMPANY SUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—A second resignation from the executive force of the Ford Motor Company was announced yesterday. Frank L. Klingensmith, for the past five years vice-president and treasurer of the company, is retiring. C. A. Brownell, director of publicity, announced the severance of his relations last week.

In a statement from the company, Mr. Klingensmith was quoted as saying his resignation was because he was not "in full accord with some of the business policies contemplated by the company in the future. This disagreement has been present for the past year, and has finally culminated in the present severance of my relations," the statement continued.

NOTED STATESMAN  
HAS PASSED AWAY

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg,  
Former Imperial Chancellor,  
Was an Able Bureaucrat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany, (Sunday).—It is announced that Dr. Theodore von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor under Kaiser William II, passed away last night, at his estate at Hohenfinow, not far from here.

"I found the Chancellor very agitated. His Excellency at once began a harangue which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word 'neutrality,' a word which in war time

oughtness, for in his mounting of the bureaucratic ladder he had scarcely missed a rung. In the early '80s, he was at Bonn, where he numbered the Kaiser among his closest friends. Then, after Bonn, came, in due course, the state civil service examination, and, by 1885, young von Bethmann-Hollweg had secured his first appointment, that of assessor. He was always, however, sure of a friend at court, the most influential of all friends, and, in 1899, the Kaiser appointed his former college companion to the important position of President of the Government of Bromberg, and three months later, made him President of the Province of Brandenburg, with his headquarters at Potsdam. After that his rise was rapid. He was Prussian Home Secretary in 1905, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office in 1907 and, two years later, succeeded von Bülow as Imperial Chancellor.



Dr. Theodore von Bethmann-Hollweg  
Former German Imperial Chancellor

had been so often disregarded—just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her."

So does Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin at the time of the outbreak of the great war, describe an interview destined afterward to take its place amongst the most notable in history. Within a few days of its being made public, some 6½ years ago, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's phrase "a scrap of paper" had been seized upon as typical of the German attitude in the war, throughout all the allied countries and much further afield. If the solemn treaty entered into by Germany, along with other great powers, in 1879, to respect the neutrality of Belgium was to be regarded as a scrap of paper to be lightly cast aside the moment advantage could be gained by doing so, then the world was face to face with a new international morality. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's "scrap of paper" utterance may be said to have marked the end of popular hesitation in Great Britain. It finally decided British policy, just as the Kaiser's subsequent declaration about the "contemptible" British Army decided the nature of the British stand.

## Before August 1914

Before August, 1914, Dr. Theodore von Bethmann-Hollweg was a man without any international reputation. As the German Imperial Chancellor, his name was, of course, known the world over, but seen in the after-glow of such predecessor as Bismarck, Caprivi and von Bülow, his office was his chief claim to distinction. When Prince von Bülow, after a stormy chancellorship, finally resigned, in 1909, to be succeeded by the secretary of the Imperial Home Office in the person of that most excellent bureaucrat, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, those in any way in touch with German politics knew that the Kaiser had at last secured "his man" for the highest political office in the land. Henceforth, William II was to be what Bismarck had, years before, caustically declared he would one day surely be, "his own Reichskanzler." The truth of this estimate became very quickly evident. Thereafter, when the Kaiser had any particular "job" to be done, he had his own particular man to do it and that man was the Chancellor. During the Morocco crisis of 1911, it was von Kiderlin-Wächter and not von Bethmann-Hollweg who carried through, or rather attempted to carry through, the German policy.

## An Able Bureaucrat

Still von Bethmann-Hollweg was very far indeed from being a negligible quantity. He was much too able a bureaucrat for that. He knew his business with the utmost Prussian thoroughness.

Always "a Kaiser's Man"

After his resignation in 1917, he still continued to take an active, though not a prominent, part in German politics, and, to the very end, he showed himself "a Kaiser's man." In the summer of 1919, he made formal application to the Allies to be allowed to take the place of the former Kaiser in any charges which might be pending against him. Like many other Germans prominent in the war, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has written a book. Indeed he was one of the first in the field as "Betrachtungen zur Weltkrieg" was published in the summer of 1919.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS  
DENIED RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday refused a writ of mandamus to representatives of the country who sought to compel Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, to pay to the roads certain sums in advance of a full accounting, toward the amounts due them for the period of operation under federal guarantee.

Mr. Warwick's contention has been from the first that the transportation act of 1920 (Cummins-Esch Act) gives him no authority to make more than one payment to each railroad. The companies, on the other hand, assert that they must have funds at once.

The railroads have appealed unsuccessfully. It is understood, to the President. They obtained the backing of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and recently succeeded in obtaining a certificate from the Interstate Commerce Commission calling on Mr. Warwick to pay to a particular railroad a certain amount toward the total due it.

Mr. Warwick refused to recognize the certificate, since it did not call for full payment, and the matter was taken to the courts by the railway interests. The decision of the district court, in effect, sustains Mr. Warwick, but A. P. Thom, representing the Association of Railway Executives, said last evening that an appeal would be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

## BALLOONISTS LAND IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Navy balloon which left Rockaway Point on December 13 last, traveled more than 800 miles in an air line, to a point north of Moose Factory, Ontario. The aviators, Lieut. Walter Hinton, Lieut. Stephen A. Farrell, and Louis A. Klor Jr., are now supposed to be making a dog-sled journey from the Hudson Bay trading post to the nearest railroad. Until their report of safe landing, after being driven northwest by a storm, came from Mattice, Ontario, no word had been received of their progress, except the news that they had passed over Wells, New York, late the night of December 13.

## UNIONS OPPOSE OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The publicity campaign of the Cleveland Labor unions against the open shop will be started when 100,000 pamphlets entitled "An Exposition of the Open Shop," are mailed to residents of the city by the general campaign committee of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. The federation's speaking campaign against the open shop has been underway for several weeks. The expense is being borne by assessments of union members in the city, through which a fund of \$50,000 already has been raised.

## War Policy as Chancellor

During the early years of the war, the Chancellor was credited with being a moderate and with a desire to deal frankly, but he never proved strong enough to make his policy prevail. Thus, on the question of unrestricted submarine warfare, he was known to disapprove of the policy entirely, and to be staunchly opposed to any action on Germany's part which was calculated to involve the United States in the war. Yet, in the January of 1917, he finally gave in to the extremists, and, a few months later, was loud in his commendation of the U-boats' achievements. This belated adherence to the extremist policy could not save him, however. During the spring and early summer of 1917 von Bethmann-Hollweg found himself increasingly deserted by all parties, and, at the time of his resignation in the July of that year, he was practically bereft of political supporters. The wonder was, of course, that he had survived so long. Few men had come so near to political collapse so often without actually collapsing. Again and again, circumstances had pointed

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BOSTON, MASS.

SETTLEMENT WITH  
GERMANY EXPECTED

Indication That French Demands  
Regarding Disarmament Will  
Be Agreed To, Thereby  
Averting International Crisis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France, (Monday).—From information which comes from an authorized source, it is clear that the French Government is now convinced that Germany will make every concession that France demands respecting disarmament. Occupation of the Ruhr district may be taken to be a possibility which is definitely dispelled. It is expected that Berlin will reply to the note at once asking for some little time in which to disarm, attending first to the situation in eastern Prussia before the situation in Bavaria.

In any case, says significantly a high authority, there will be proof of good will and extreme measures of extended occupation will not be necessary. Thus in view of this plain declaration, the crisis can be considered at an end. In this event, the conference of government chiefs, which was proposed, is less pressing. There is a suggestion that the meeting shall be postponed until the German response has been received.

## Tribute to Mr. Leygues

Tribute should be paid to George Leygues, the Premier, who has not during this rather difficult period, allowed himself to be rushed into precipitate action. He takes a most optimistic view of the outlook, and above all is anxious that nothing should be done which would separate France from England and the other Allies. There have been influences exercising pressure in favor of drastic measures, but, as between the allied governments, there has been no real discord.

No confirmation of the intended visit of Winston S. Churchill, the British War Minister, is forthcoming, and whether he takes the voyage to France or not, deductions should not be drawn that there will be important political developments.

Raymond Poincaré, in a long article today, accuses Germany of bad faith and the Allies of weakness. With re-

gard to the future action of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, he demands that, even when it has ascertained that all arms have been delivered or destroyed and the effectives reduced to the stipulated figure, it should not be dissolved. (Shall the members of the commission disperse into England, France, America and Italy, leaving Germany in a position to reconstitute the matériel of war, increase her effectives, and train police and civic guards, he asked.

## Future of Commissions

According to article 203 of the Treaty, when the commission is assured of the execution of the clauses, it must disappear, and the supervision of Germany devolves upon the Council of the League of Nations. According to Mr. Poincaré, as soon as the Allies have their backs turned, the guards and police will be reformed, hidden arms will be brought out, and the treaty openly violated.

Since Germany has given many proofs of bad faith, should we not, he asked, signify that the Commissions of Control shall continue to carry out their functions? Undoubtedly this demand for a continuation of the existence of the commissions is an important factor in the present discussions, and whatever happens now on the part of Germany, efforts will be made to retain this body.

COMMERCE CHAMBER  
COMMITTEE, NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday that American participation in the International Chamber of Commerce had become fully organized with the appointment of an American committee of 57 leading business men by Joseph DeFrees, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The committee will hold its first meeting in New York on Thursday.

The American section is the direct representative of the International Chamber in the United States.

## MUNICIPAL LANDING FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—A lease for several years of the Filliponi tract east of the city of Santa Maria, California, for a municipal area landing field has been signed.

## MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

Not a "Mark-Down," but a Real  
Positive Revision of Prices to  
an Entirely New Basis

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**STUDENTS' SUITS AND  
OVERCOATS**  
Suits: \$25 to \$45 Coats: \$25 to \$40

**BOYS' SUITS AND  
OVERCOATS**  
Suits: \$15 to \$35 Coats: \$18 to \$28

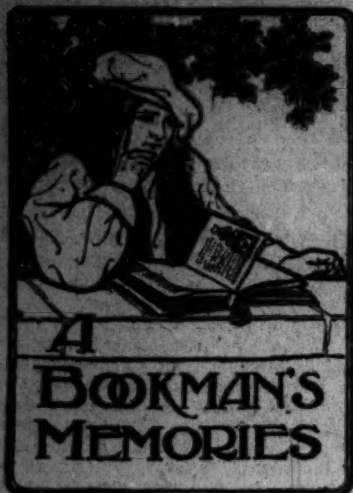
**JUVENILE SUITS AND  
OVERCOATS**  
Suits: \$7 to \$20 Coats: \$12 to \$25



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"The Old House with the Young Spirit"  
BOSTON





## Calverley

It is my humor to discover (when I have time) how far certain minor English literary reputations have penetrated into American culture.

But is Charles Stuart Calverley's literary reputation a minor one? I open "Chambers Encyclopedia." Calverley (1831-84) is given half a column, and he is called "the prince of modern English parodists." The article continues—"His parodies, particularly that of Jean Ingelow, are the best that have appeared since the 'Rejected Addresses,' and the delicacy of his scholarship finds admirable expression in his numerous renderings from Latin into English, and from English into Latin."

I was brought up more or less among old-fashioned people who quoted Calverley. I remember a solicitor in Bloomsbury who knew him almost by heart. He would sit by his fire on winter evenings and spout that delightful parody of the Rossetti school:

The said wife sat at her ivied door—  
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)  
A thing she had frequently done before  
And her spectacles lay on her apron's knee.

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair;  
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)  
And I met with a ballad, I can't say where,  
Which wholly consisted of lines like these.

Her sheep follow'd her, as their tails did them,  
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)  
And this song is considered a perfect gem,  
And as to the meaning, it's what you please.

The ballad from which these lines are quoted has 10 stanzas, and at the least encouragement from us, his young audience, the old-fashioned solicitor would repeat, chuckling, the whole ballad two or three times in the evening.

How bright was the Calverley legend all through my youth! His athletic feats at school and college, his marvelous jumping performances, his singing, his wit, his quickness in conversation, his power of repartee—how we dwelt on them. We never heard precisely what wonderful things he had said and done; but his legend was immense, and old Harrow boys would boast of him as a swan that other schools could never hope to match.

He was indolent we were told, and yet he seemed to do things with ease. In 1850 he won the Balliol scholarship, and in 1851 the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. At Cambridge, whether he also went, his career was equally distinguished. He was tutor and lecturer at Cambridge; he was called to the bar, and then—?

There are four books to his name—"Verses and Translations," 1862; "Translations into English and Latin," 1866; "Theocritus Translated into English Verse," 1869; "Fly Leaves," 1872.

Oh, and there was the famous "Pickwick" Examination Paper, of which I have always fought shy. It is so very efficient and pedagogic. But the old-fashioned solicitor delighted in it. I can see him now, a large-print "Pickwick" open on a chair beside him, going through, with tireless industry and merriment, the 30 questions and answers. He had a great admiration for Professor W. W. Skeat, and for Walter Besant, who was called to the bar, and then—?

Reader, have you ever seen Calverley's famous "Pickwick" Examination Paper, dated Cambridge, 1877? Perhaps you would like to read some of the questions. The answers may be found in "Fly Leaves," but I warn you that it is not easy to find a copy of "Fly Leaves" at any bookellers in America. Here are questions 1, 8, 15, 28, 29, 30.

1. Mention any occasion on which it is specified that the Fat Boy was not asleep; and that (1) Mr. Pickwick and (2) Mr. Weller, senr., ran. Deduce from expressions used on one occasion Mr. Pickwick's maximum of speed.

8. Give in full Samuel Weller's first compliment to Mary, and his father's rebuke upon the same young lady. What church was on the valentine that first attracted Mr. Samuel's eye in the shop?

15. Describe Weller's method of "gently indicating his presence" to the young lady in the garden; and the form of salutation usual among the coachmen of the period.

28. Deduce from a remark of Mr. Weller, junior, the price per mile of tubs at the period.

29. What do you know of the hotel next the Bull at Rochester?

30. Who, besides Mr. Pickwick is recorded to have worn garters?

Now I return to my opening paragraph, which was how far Calverley has penetrated into American culture. Among my American friends I drew a blank. None of them had read Calverley, and only one had ever heard of him. I was surprised, for I thought that humorous verses and parodies were very popular in the United States. Half the space in the "Funny Columns" are composed of humorous verse, or

verse that is meant to be humorous. But when I asked at the bookshop for Calverley's "Verses" or "Parodies" or "Translations," or "Fly Leaves," I found that usually I had to spell his name; and my careful pronunciation elicited only a blank stare.

But, as I have remarked before, everything comes to him who waits. One evening in Christopher Morley's column in the Evening Post, I found a reference to Calverley—affectionate and grateful, and based on a fond acquaintance with the works of "the prince of modern English parodists." That gave me a clue. "Ha! Ha!" I cried, "surely I shall find admirers of Calverley among the Columnists (that is, I think, what they call themselves), for they know how difficult this kind of writing is, and what a master Calverley was in that genre." That was so. Again I visited the book-sellers, a new lot this time, and at last found a salesman whose eyes lighted when I mentioned Calverley's name. "I had a copy yesterday," he said, "but I sold it to Franklin P. Adams."

"Who is Franklin P. Adams?" I asked. He stared at me with astonishment, then replied, "P. P. A. of 'The Conning Tower' in The Tribune. He is a great Calverley man."

The very next shop I visited the bookseller dug out from a cupboard in the rear a soiled copy of "Fly Leaves." As he handed it to me, he said: "You're lucky to get it. I don't believe there's another copy in New York."

When I reached home I read it right through. Oh, how good it is! Are there any better parodies in the world than Calverley's parodies of Jean Ingelow, and Browning's "Ring and the Book"? I cannot resist transcribing portions of them:

In moss-prankt de's which the sunbeams flit,  
(And heaven it knoweth what that may mean;  
Meaning, however, is no great matter)  
Where woods are a-tremble, with rifts atween:

Thro' God's own heather we won't dither together,  
I and my Willie (O love, my love!)  
I need hardly remark it was glorious weather,  
And flitterbats waver'd aloof, above:

Thro' the rare red heather we danced together,  
(O love, my Willie!) and smelt for flowers;  
I must mention again it was gorgeous weather,  
Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours:

Oh, if billows and pillows and hours and flowers,  
And all the brave rhymes of an elder day,  
Could be furled together, this genial weather,  
And carted, or carried on "wafers" away,  
Nor ever again trotted out—ah, me!  
How much fewer volumes of verse there'd be!

And has not the following the very tact and texture of "The Ring and the Book"?—

You see this pebble-stone?—It's a thing I like to do, a bit of a boy's the mid of the day—  
I like to do the smaller parties—speech, as we curtail the already curtail'd cut (You catch the paronomasia, play po' words?)

Did, rather, if the pre-Landseerian days, Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern. And clapt it! my poke, having given for same By way of chop, swop, barter or exchange—

"Chop" was my snickering dandipratt's own term— One shilling and fourpence, current coin or the realm. O—ne one and four—four—four—four Pence, one and fourpence—you are with me, sir?

So much for Calverley. I have done my loving duty by him, and all the while I have had in my remembrance George Eliot's remark that "a difference of taste in jests is a great strain on the affections."

## THE SEASONAL SONG OF THE RAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If a man, so long as he were a countryman born and bred, went blundering into the woods and fields in rainy weather, his ears alone would still reveal to him infallibly the season of the year.

In autumn in England, when the leaves, though still plentiful, are hard and sere, the rain makes a dull, sizzling mutter, or a loud, yet lifeless reverberation, according to its volume and strength.

In winter, the sound of falling rain comes mainly from underfoot. The bare woodland branches have no power to stay its impetus, though they rob it of its pattering might; and it reaches earth with a steady, whispering note, more like the sound of flowing than falling water.

In the spring, when the sap is welling high into the treetops, and every twig is threaded with bursting buds, or starred with the first, fresh, green leaves; then the sound of the rain begins to lift skyward with it, and to gather timbre and resonance. Instinctively you direct the ear upward.

The low-sounding quality of winter rain is gone, and now the voice of descending waters comes from a higher level with every day that brings more breadth and suppleness to the expanding leaves.

But only with the first full density of summer foliage does the rain come into its true, authentic power of song. Summer rain has a melody all its own. The whole canopy of green woodland is a strung harp, from which each falling drop draws its own clear note. Every fresh, translucent leaf is a tympanum ringing to the highest touch of the downpour. Even when touch of the downpour. Even when you shirk the weeping weather, and keep indoors, you do not wholly lose this tuneful patter of summer rain. There is music in no sound, even though it be but the rattle of raindrops on the pouring eaves.

## BOY EXCAVATORS AT MYCENÆ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The ideal site to excavate would be beside the sea, well shaded by pines and watered with many cold springs. There are such sites in Greece but Mycenæ, where the British School of Archaeology at Athens was excavating last summer, is not one of them. This excavation, by the way, was practically a joint affair of the American and British schools, for Mr. Bligh, the assistant director of the former, was there the whole time.

Mycenæ is a hot place, two kilometers up hill from the modern village where we slept, nearly treeless, a dozen miles from the sea; water had to be fetched from the only spring which lies in the hills beyond the ancient city. Work began at 6 in the morning, and in May and June before 6 was the only cool time for the two-kilometer walk up to Mycenæ. Breakfast and lunch were brought up to us from the inn (the "Fair Helen of Menelaus") officially by Agamemnon, the innkeeper's son, who, however, generally delegated the work to his sister Helen, as his whole time was occupied by his work of shepherding a flock of two to three hundred turkeys that he had reared from chicks.

During the day there might be a breeze, sometimes a strong wind, but generally a hot one; and only for a short time after dusk was there a



Agamemnon tends turkeys

cooling breeze from the sea, when we sat under the pepper tree in front of the river and watched the changing colors of the mountains as the sun set.

Much time at an excavation is occupied by a steady digging with pick and shovel. Then it is that you long for a still, airless day, for if there is a wind it brings no rain clouds to abate the heat of the sun, but whirled up, stinging clouds of dust from the newly dug earth; the depth at which any "find" may be expected is roughly known, and the clearing away of the accumulated soil of centuries is a first necessity.

The earth that is thrown up is sifted carefully for any fragments of pottery, or perhaps some more valuable object that may turn up; the dates of different kinds of pottery being known, it is possible to date what is found with them. You watch patiently for many hours—till the man with the pick announces that he has come upon something; generally some large stone block or perhaps a hardened floor surface which he can feel resist the pick. If it is stone, then it must be ascertained whether it is an isolated block or part of a wall, and if the latter the work becomes interesting as the men dig away the earth and establish its direction, its thickness, and then its height, and where the doorways and windows were if it is the wall of a room. If it is a plastered floor that has been struck, then the big pickaxes are put on one side, and small ones or even knives used in their place to scrape away the earth. If something exciting, say a painted floor such as was found last year at Mycenæ, is promised, then the excavator jumps down into the hole himself and scratches away with the knife.

The men and boys employed—all peasants from near Mycenæ, and previously without experience in "excavation"—soon got accustomed to their work and then were interested, and if anything was found the news would spread rapidly and the director be sent for. Modest rewards are given to those who find small but interesting objects, and this system helps to keep their eyes open. Not that they help much help; they get keen on the work for its own sake. Two walls, 40 or 50 feet deep, were found and excavated this summer; in these cases a boy was let down by a rope, sitting in a wicker basket, and he dug at the bottom by himself and sent up to the earth in the basket. They took turns to do this, and did not always like it when the well got deep. Once we were passing one of the wells, and the director called down. "Can't you find something now that I have brought the lady to watch you, Pandell?" The boy picked up something, examined it but threw it down: "It is nothing," he called up. We passed on, but were soon called back by an excited shout that something had been found. Pandell had looked again at the "nothing" and found markings on it, and sent it up. It was a clay-sealing, an impression, that is to say, in clay of a seal, such as are common in Crete, with two bulls couchant one on either side of a pillar, and a bird above the pillar between the sacred horns, and two other birds in the field. This was a precious find, and was rewarded.

The best fun was when a large number of bowlders had to be thrown down a gorge. On the south the acropolis of Mycenæ is bounded by a deep ravine with very steep sides—steepest near the highest point where the palace was built. Over the palace had been built in later times a temple, of which one end of the foundations, an unsightly mass of large bowlders and earth, about 12 feet high, was

directly over the decorated floor of one of the halls of the palace. This was pulled down, and the bowlders thrown into the ravine. The boys loved it. They picked the biggest stones they could manage, launched them over the edge, and then watched them roll down, carrying many other stones with them, and hurling to the bottom some 200 feet below with a deep and hollow roar. There was great competition for this, in spite of the heat, and few pieces of work were done more quickly.

The Greeks in Mycenæ were nice people to know, and easy to get on with, and cheerful; and as they were setting their last week's pay, and saying good-by, they all called out, "Next year, too!" That depends on the funds of the school.

## IN FLORIDA WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We arose at day-break and after eating breakfast and packing a basket with lunch we sauntered off among the trees. The sun was just rising and the birds were greeting him with their morning chorus. The clear whistles of the cardinal ran high above all the others but the mockingbird sang with an abandon that placed him at the head of the choir.

The old faded leaves of the live-oaks were falling and their buds were opening out into a glory of little tender new ones, the young pine cones were peeping from their coverings and the growths on the end of the pine limbs were about three or four inches long and stood upright in a strong resemblance to candles. Huge masses of snowy blossoms marked the dogwood trees and wild plums, the yellow jessamine hung its beautiful sweet-scented flowers over bushes and trees and the grass was dotted everywhere with the bright little yellow stars of the grass-daisies and the blue and white of violets.

Nearing the beach we came upon a little raised ash gully where the exposed strata of sand and clay were as variegated as Joseph's coat of many colors and on shady moss-grown banks wild fern and myrtle grew in profusion, the bright red berries of the latter showing to splendid advantage among the dark green moss. In a tributary gully a little fat tinkled musically and the sparkling water, after a moment's rest in the little pool, trickled merrily past us on its way to the bay whose uneasy waves could be heard in the near distance.

Emerging from the gully we entered a much denser wood where thick bushes and tangled vines impeded our progress. The pines gave place to many varieties of deciduous trees among which the glistening broad-leaved magnolias stood out from the varied foliage where cedar trees, their furrowed bark just beginning to swell, giving promise of a future grandeur. Huge live-oaks, draped and festooned with the gray-barked tree-moss, spread their mighty limbs, on the larger of which grew fairy flower beds of green moss and tree-ferns.

Presently we came out in a little glade where cedar trees reared their somber spires, some of them richly ornamented with sky-blue berries. Here a smooth grass plot invited us and we stopped for lunch. Insects buzzed in the air about us and bright colored dragon-flies shimmered in the sunshine overhead.

Leaving here we walked on toward the swamp, passing a little pond covered with lily pads that would later be a place of wonderful beauty. Snakes were frequently seen and lizards became numerous. A startled rabbit scampered away, its white tail bobbing up and down through the underbrush, and now and then a squirrel rushed up a nearby tree, chattering excitedly.

Rounding the end of the swamp we came out upon the beach with the blue waters of the bay spread out before us. Gulls wheeled in the wind and long-legged cranes waded in the shallow water. The sandy beach was as a printed page to those who could read it. Here an alligator had crept across and into the swamp and a little farther on two baby raccoons had romped in the moonlight.

Walking along, busily engaged in deciphering the interesting stories written before us, we came to a little stream flowing clear and cold from the shaded recesses of the swamp. In the shallow water near its mouth a school of minnows were playing and as we were watching them a sudden flash of blue shot before us and a kingfisher rose from the water and flew to a stump, rattling triumphantly.

The sun was sinking low in the west, so we turned our steps homeward. The singing of the birds grew less but the shrill piping of frogs and tree-toads and rasping song of crickets took their place. The sky blazed with the glorious fires of the sunset for a little while and then the colors faded and the short southern twilight passed swiftly away. Fireflies began to gleam in the dusk, and just as we reached home the wavering call of an owl trembled through the forest.



The Friendly Glow

THERE is such a thing as making a business more than just a profitable enterprise.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

## ODORS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Rich odors drift around the warehouse walls.

Hinting of sunrise countries, lands away.

Where haunting temple bells with silver calls

Implore the Faithful at the close of day.

Bales crowd the pavements of this Western street.

Holding the fragrance of the Asian plains;

Roots from the lotus isles where life is sweet,

Through endless afternoons that bring no stains.

Faint smell of bergamot and caraway

Mingle with almond and pistachio;

Sweeping our errant thoughts from urban gray.

To lands through which far fabled rivers flow.

## ENTR'ACTE, MUSIC IN LONDON THEATERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, we just want a cheerful noise!" That is the dictum of the average manager with reference to the music to be played at his theater, and he engages a conductor and states the price he will pay for the orchestra, and considers that he has done all that can be expected. Now has he? It is a debatable point.

In the old days the usual London theater orchestra was a formidable band, sometimes with brass and wood wind, and whether the noise it made was cheerful or not, no one could dispute that it was "noise." Sitting in the front row of the stalls in those days was an infliction. The big drum alone haunted one's dreams for a week of Sundays, while the silvery voice of the triangle effectually drowned the voice of one's companion. As a means of checking conversation in the audience the old-time orchestra was hard to beat.

But all this has been changed. Economy began the reform—economy and common sense—two qualities which do not always go together. The Little Theater, London, when first built, had no small a seating capacity that expenses had to be seriously considered; otherwise it was obvious that the management would not be able to make both ends meet. So the first expense that was deemed unnecessary was the usual orchestra. A quartet was ample for so small a house and a quartet necessarily suggested chamber music. Therefore the Little Theater management decided to make good chamber music played by a quartet a feature of their really artistic bills. But the Little Theater was definitely committed to an art policy, so the innovation was at first considered merely a part of that policy—and especially suited to that theater.

It was Mr. J. H. Squire who realized the possibility of applying the idea to all theaters, and he came with it to the comedian, James Welch, who saw at once that there was a double chance—a way to increase the refinement and charm of his program at less expense than that to which he was actually put by the old noisy band. Great was the indignation of the existing theater orchestras when this new state of affairs was inaugurated—and great, too, at first brought in its train, for many musicians were thus thrown out of work. But when it was found that the expense of an orchestra, till then reckoned at about £80 a week, could be cut down to £35, with an actual increase to the comfort and pleasure of the audience, it was felt in theatrical circles that the innovation had come to stay.

Mr. J. H. Squire was not content merely to substitute a quintet and sextet of strings and piano for the old band. He engaged good players, and definitely set going the policy of a classic or semi-classic music program.

It was Welch's theory that the mood

of an audience is all important to the success of a play, and he contended that the right mood must be carefully nursed and kept in hand. The more he wished his audience to laugh at the really humorous passages, the more careful he was to provide "rest-times" before and after those passages. An audience may go home from a side-splitting show in a reactionary mood if care is not exercised to provide them with opportunities to change their mood during the entertainment. These opportunities may well be furnished by the entr'acte music and it was Welch's opinion that soft, restful entr'acte music was not only beautiful in itself but actually helpful to the enjoyment of rollicking farce. In his opinion he himself provided a sufficiency of "cheerful noise" when on the stage, and he preferred to give his audiences a chance to dream between the acts.

This theory leads at once to the question of what part the choice of entr'acte music plays in the success of a production. In some European cities it is the custom to omit music altogether, the curtain rising to the sound of three warning knocks, but English audiences do not take readily to this custom. They are not able to retain the right pitch of expectation unless the continuance of their holiday mood is maintained for them by the aid of entr'acte music. But there are many forms of enjoyment, many moods which give pleasure and it does not follow that the enjoyment of an audience is really increased by the playing of a "cheerful noise" during the entr'acte when the nature of the "noise" has been chosen without reference to the performance it interrupts.

In England the choice of entr'acte music is usually left to the conductor, who knows nothing of the play until the dress rehearsal. This is obviously an unintelligent mode of procedure. The entr'acte music is played while the play is still in progress and if it produces thoughts which are out of harmony with the play, it is likely to make it difficult for the audience to grip the attention of their audience when the curtain rises again and the play proceeds. Every one connected with the stage knows that if the tension is once broken, the success of a play may be seriously jeopardized—yet theater orchestras are allowed to use that most potent influence of mood—music—as they please between the acts of a play. This policy would only be understandable if it were taken for granted that no one in the audience is going to listen, but that this is not the case is shown by the applause that a well-played entr'acte will receive from a modern audience, while their attention is nowadays often solicited by the first violinist, who will stand on a platform facing the audience and command attention for his solo during the interval. No greater break to the continuity of a play could well be imagined and it is a custom that many people would like to see discontinued.

What does it matter who the player is so long as the music is good? Let the orchestra appeal to the ear of the audience, as it pleases, the appeal to the eye should certainly be left for the actors and the stage. If the orchestra does forget that it is merely an adjunct to the production its usefulness at a theater will vanish and it will run the risk of becoming an intrusive element.

Yet the theater orchestra might be much more useful if a little more attention were given to the choice of items rendered. The conductor should acquaint himself with the play to guide him in the choice of his program. He might make the spectators less critical of its faults and awaken them to appreciation of its virtues. He might do much if he would remember that it is as much his duty to work for the good of the whole production as it is that of any stage hand. Music is the great illusionist and since theatrical success depends on a well-sustained illusion, the aid given by entr'acte music should not be underrated. As much care should be taken by the management to get the right selection of music as that given as a matter of course to the choice of scenery and costume.

## MANHATTAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Scarcely has the black curtain of night fallen on the pageant of the day than myriad points of saffron and red make cubist-patchwork of the mountain-chain of Manhattan. The mosque tower of the Bush Terminal hangs, illumined like a fairy house floating in space, delicate and remote.

The Third Avenue El hurries on its grinding way, tearing flashes of green and purple from the rails, its cars that look much too small for their enormous business alleys clanking and squealing, like ill-oiled toys, past tenement windows, showering dust on careless heads.

Washington Arch, chaste as some mythical goddess, offering her constant gateway between the New and the Old to rumbling buses, opulent limousines, absorbed men and women, and messenger boys on bicycles.

Doyers Street, the misty, carving pathway to a toy town of celestial imagery, with its flaring, ostentatious mission on one hand and its shadowy inscrutable houses and shops on the other. They are not able to retain the right pitch of expectation unless the continuance of their holiday mood is maintained for them by the aid of entr'acte music. But there are many forms of enjoyment, many moods which give pleasure and it does not follow that the enjoyment of an audience is really increased by the playing of a "cheerful noise" during the entr'acte when the nature of the "noise" has been chosen without reference to the performance it interrupts.

Broadway with its millions of paste diamonds and emeralds and rubies stretching into the dimmer distance like an avenue in toyland with all the dolls and clowns and the animals from Noah's Ark come to life.

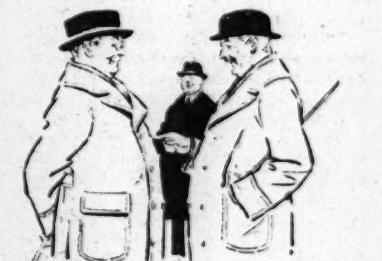
The Queensboro Bridge. To move across it on a wet night in the sluggish flow of twilight traffic is as moving through a land of unreal, festooned with the garnet necklace of automobile tail-lights, slipping and sliding along the gleaming tracks. To be dazzled one moment by an enormous white arc light, and to be plunged the next into darkness perfumed with the tang of the river. And, very far ahead, a mounting hill of partly lighted palaces stretching up and up like the ruins of baronial abbeys. A full-throated boo from a river boat is as the hoot of a gigantic owl. And the minor wall from each electric light pole sings its ceaseless song of power.

Fourteenth Street. In the garish lights of countless shops, with their fuzzy trimming of underfannels and cheap laces, of garments and fripperies of vegetables and fruits, of live birds in cages, of the cerulean glare of the slanting bar of light in a quick photographer's window, the whining merchant and the defensive shopper attend on the sidewalk, to their eager business.

The Library. Standing aloof and somehow rather lonely after years when its austere pillars have given back the sound of unending pleas for money for one cause or another, have echoed with the boisterous antics of comedians as well as the sonorous statements of orators, have vibrated under the melody of community singing and have provided a suitable proscenium for innumerable pageants. And now? Having resumed the ponderous business of holding forth the lamp of knowledge it rests on its marble haunches, proudly waiting for those who will come on their search for last week's Peoria Item or the Slavic Review or the thumbed copy of Little Alice of Happy House. Or the unwieldy tomes on Primitive Music and The Place of the New Woman, whatever she is. Or the last number of Vogue.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth NEW YORK



The January Sale of men's clothing begins here this morning.

It is a regular event, known to hundreds of men in and around New York.

The stock of the 'Wanamaker Burlington Arcade Store goes into the sale, with savings over early-season prices averaging about one-half.

Conditions are unusual this year. Most stores have large stocks of men's clothing.

That is why clothing prices have dropped so far.

We are sure that prices next spring will be higher, grade for grade, than our January Sale prices are now.

**Built on a Foundation of Quality**

EVERY instrument built in the factory of the Smith Barnes & Stroehrer Company is constructed by skilled workmen using carefully selected materials. Five different pianos are made to enable a person to purchase a piano of the highest quality in its class. Excellent values are offered.

Visit a Smith Barnes & Stroehrer store today or write factory for catalog and name of dealer in your vicinity. Smith Barnes & Stroehrer stores are distributors of high grade phonographs, either the Victor or Columbia, and also carry an extensive stock of records and player rolls.

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## EDUCATIONAL TREND IN NEW ZEALAND

### Efforts Are Made to Secure Practical Application of Education, and to Utilize It for Community and the Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The position of higher education in the dominion is, on the whole, a satisfactory one, and the efforts made by these young communities to put this important development of culture on a sound basis may be said to have met with success. In this connection the recently issued report of the Minister of Education relative to the New Zealand University and Affiliated Colleges may be of considerable interest. The university has general control of higher education in the dominion, and was established by the New Zealand University Act of 1870, 1874 and 1875. A royal charter was granted to the university in 1876, whereby that body was empowered to confer the degrees of bachelor and master of arts, and bachelor and doctor of law and music. In 1883 an amendment act was passed and the privilege of granting degrees of bachelor and doctor of science was conferred by a further royal charter in December of that year.

The importance of the university has been further strengthened by the New Zealand University Act of 1908, and subsequent amending acts, by which the institution is able to grant degrees in a variety of additional subjects, but the degrees so conferred are only recognized within the confines of the dominion, and no further charter has been given. The institution is governed by the Senate, the board of studies and the General Court of Convocation. The board of studies has power to make recommendations to the Senate as to the appointment of examiners, and as to degrees, scholarships, prizes, courses of study and examinations, and the chief duty of the Court of Convocation is to discuss matters relating to the university and to express an opinion thereon. The Senate has the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs of the institution, and, subject to certain provisions relating to the board of studies, has power to alter all statutes and regulations.

#### Scope May Expand

The university does not teach, but conducts examinations, and the teaching is left to the four affiliated colleges, namely, the Auckland University College at Auckland, the Victoria University College at Wellington, Canterbury College at Christchurch, and Otago University at Dunedin. These institutions are administered entirely by their respective councils. Apart from fees, the university derives its revenue from a statutory grant of £2000 a year, and the national endowment of £2367, and the last published account shows a credit balance of £4255. There is no doubt that the elevating influence of the institution, with the powers which it has throughout the dominion over higher education, is being more and more felt in molding the thought and culture of the youth of New Zealand, and now that things are settling down on a peaceful basis, it is to be anticipated that the scope and activities of the university will expand proportionately.

Encouragement for the pursuit of higher education is given by means of scholarships and bursaries, and the scholarships are divided into three classes—entrance scholarships, scholarships awarded during the degree course, and post graduate scholarships. University bursaries are awarded under the University Amendment Act, 1914, and entitle the holders to exemption from tuition and examination fees during a three or four years' course at a university college, or school of agriculture, recognized by the university. A feature of these awards is the domestic science bursaries, which are tenable at Otago University. Applicants must have been resident in the dominion for at least a year and are required to make a declaration that they will, on completion of the course, engage in teaching for not less than three years. There are still insufficient applicants to fill the positions open to women with a domestic science training, and the subject provides an attractive calling for those who are successful in passing the examinations. Another very useful subject for the award of bursaries is agriculture. The Education Department, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, established a scheme in 1917 for the granting of agricultural bursaries to qualified candidates to enable them to obtain the necessary practical training for positions as teachers, or agricul-

## SUGAR PRESSES IN INDIA

### Trend of Education

So that the country will benefit generally from the special facilities granted to the bursary holders, it is stipulated that after the completion of their training the bursaries are under a legal obligation to serve for three years in one of the capacities mentioned. As is natural, and highly commendable, the trend of the dominion's education is toward practical application, and the two bursaries referred to illustrate this tendency, with their stipulation of service after study, so that the training undergone will immediately be utilized both for the benefit of the

### Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The sun is setting in vivid glory behind the bare, red hills of the Deccan, and black against the orange glow stands the ancient Mahabatta fort crowning a rugged peak. Down below on the lea are fields shaded by trees, with here and there a village; the plain looks like a great park. Now the villagers are leaving their cultivation and walking homewards in the short dusk, while the (awny, fruit-eat-

rollers inwards toward each other. Into this press, then, the slim lengths of purple sugar cane are fed, and the sweet sap is pressed out and flows into a bowl beneath, only the stringy fiber remaining. It is the groaning of this hard wood thread and socket press that we have been listening to.

A white-clad native salams, and offers to show us the machine. There is a grass-thatched shelter under the snaky rooted fig tree in the corner, where men sit talking, and the cane is stacked. For one piece, that is a farthing in English money, we can buy some three feet of hard, sappy cane, sufficient for a sustaining meal in the middle of a hot day. The outer rind, apple green or purple, is hard and smooth as glass, due to silica in the cell walls. This must be stripped off



An ancient sugar press where the oxen plod solemnly round and round while the cylinders slowly grind the purple cane

community and the individual. The dependents of former members of the New Zealand expeditionary force are receiving special treatment in regard to the granting of bursaries, scholarships, prizes, technical schools and university colleges. By the provisions of the regulations under which these bursaries are awarded, such dependents who are qualified to receive a university, or an educational bursary may receive in addition to the usual benefits, a small allowance, as well as a boarding allowance, if obliged to live away from home while attending a university college.

New Zealand is a young and enterprising country, and it is now 50 years since she first attained the dignity of possessing a university. The facilities for education in New Zealand, from elementary beginnings to post-graduate courses, are open to all, and the poor man who proves his possession of the necessary qualifications may, by securing scholarships, or bursaries, attain to any position in the professions, or otherwise, by means of the excellent educational ladder provided by the community.

## NATIVE AGITATORS' NOVEL METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Mr. Truter, the Worcester magistrate, recently had before him a native agitator, giving the name of Templing, who claimed to be working for a committee in Cape Town. Accused was charged with trespassing on the railway for an unlawful purpose. The evidence proved that he had been addressing native workers in railway ballast holes at Sandhills, advising them to strike, in sympathy with the eastern province movement, for 10 shillings a day, promising to return to address the Sandhills workers again on the subject as soon as he received special instructions from Cape Town. A railway overseer communicated with the police, who motored out immediately and overtook the accused before he could reach De Doorns and Louwa River, where he stated he was proceeding to address other bodies of workers. He was arrested and brought back to Worcester.

Another agitator was "working" native compartments on the mail train from the north to Worcester, while another was addressing street corner groups of colored workers in Napier Street, and distributing literature. Inspector Halse, District Commandant of Police, is determined to suppress these agitators here. The gangs of natives from the Queen's Town district have been giving trouble of late.

ing bats rustle noisily out of the trees, where they have been hanging asleep all day, and mother earth breathes out the heat of the great Indian peninsula. Down the dusty, red road, dark beneath the overhanging branches of the squat fig trees, come knots of natives. As they shuffle along with poles creaking on their shoulders, and their bare feet pattering softly in the dust, they talk away merrily; the sweat glistens on their dark skins—they are naked save for a dhoby round the loins.

At the corner of the road, where a lone leads off between high banks hedged with orange latana, and prickly-cactus, to a village out of sight, is a tiny, grass-thatched hut; here some of the coolies halt and set down their baskets, for there are sticks of sugar cane and glasses of sweet liquid set in array on a little table; and drawing forth a few pices from the folds of their dhoties, they squat down for rest and refreshment.

Just below the stall is a clump of trees, from behind which comes a curious squeaking and groaning. Then the squeaking stops suddenly, there is a thud as of bamboo against hide, followed by a snort. "Ari!" says a voice in angry surprise, and the squeaking recommences. Peering through the trees we see a circular floor of stamped mud, perhaps a dozen yards across, from the center of which rises a curious wooden machine having a long arm attached; to this arm are yoked two bullocks, which plod solemnly round and round the floor, goaded by a native, and the horrible squeaking which first drew our attention to the machine is caused by twin grooved rollers geared to each other. It is a native sugar press.

Examine the mechanism a little more closely and you will be astonished at its simplicity; yet remember that this type of machine, embodying one of the first ideas in mechanics, has probably been in use in India for hundreds of years. Side by side, so close indeed as almost to touch each other, stand two hard, wooden drums, pivoted in a rough frame. The lower half of each cylinder is smooth; in the upper half of each is cut a spiral groove, forming a screw. The grooves are cut in opposite directions in the two cylinders, so that the thread of one working in the socket of the other drives the cylinders in opposite directions. The axle of one cylinder projects through the cross bar in which it revolves, and to this is attached a heavy beam of sufficient length. This beam forms the arm of a powerful lever, and two humped cattle being yoked to it, and walking round the floor, turn the

before we can get the fibrous pulp to chew. The interior of the cane, however, can be bitten off and is turged with the sweet sap. Just down the road there is a field of sugar cane. By the beginning of the hot weather in March, it is eight or ten feet high, very thick and impenetrable, looking something like maize, but not quite so stout, and with narrower leaves.

At this season the road is strewn with pellets of fibrous pulp and strips of rind; for every coolie will be chewing cane, spitting out the fibre, as he walks along. There are thousands of these primitive sugar presses all over the Deccan. Every ryot who cultivates the cane uses one. Before the war cane sugar could not compete on level terms with beet sugar, and in India, at least, the sugar industry was not flourishing. There were big sugar crushing mills operated by companies, but they only just paid their way. Soon after the armistice, however, when the sugar famine in Europe was at its worst, and the Indian companies had had time to reorganize themselves a little, there came a boom in Indian cane sugar, and the shares of the companies, which for years had been neglected, began to soar even as jute had done.

The sugar cane, it may be remarked, is, like the bamboo, really a grass, not a palm as the name might suggest. It is probably a native of the eastern tropics, but has long been cultivated in most tropical countries, and its ex- origin is not known. There are many other sources of sugar besides the beet and the true sugar cane. In fact most plants contain a certain amount of sugar, though only a few store it up as a reserve. In many parts of western China the stems of millet are chewed for the sugar they contain. Another source of sugar in temperate regions is the sugar maple of the eastern United States.

But sugar, like salt, is one of those staple commodities that man is badly off without; it has certainly been used in the East for thousands of years. Sugar monopolies and the fluctuations of the market may rage, but they pass by the ryot and leave him unscathed; his clumsy press still creaks at sunset on the red plateau of the Deccan as it did untold centuries ago.

## EVENTS FOLLOWING GREEK ELECTIONS

### After the Venizelos Debacle New Ministry Was Formed by Mr. Rallis and Queen Mother Olga Became Regent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ATHENS, Greece—After realizing the truth of the situation arising out of the recent elections which resulted in the overthrow of the Venizelist Party, writes W. Crawford Price, in an article to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Venizelos visited the Regent, Admiral Condouriotis, and placed the resignation of the Cabinet before him, and on November 16 the Regent received Mr. Rallis, to whom the mission of forming the new Cabinet was confided.

Mr. Rallis asked for a delay of 24 hours in order that he might consult with his friends, and during this interview made no allusion whatever to the validity of the election of the Regent. Certain members of the opposition, however, were averse to taking oath before the Admiral unless he would administer it in the name of the former King Constantine, declaring that in case of his refusal they would swear before the Queen Mother Olga. It is supposed, however, that Mr. Rallis overcame them; in any case, on the Wednesday the oath was taken before the Regent, Mr. Rallis, however, in the interview he had with the Admiral prior to the swearing in of the Cabinet and after he had declared his willingness to take office, asked the Regent to withdraw from that position. This Admiral Condouriotis was not then ready to do, but in any case the ministers took the oath of loyalty before him and afterwards went to the palace of the Queen Mother, where, declaring her to be the new Regent, they presumably took the oath again, though as to that point no precise details have come to hand.

#### Foreign Policy Unchanged

During the day Mr. Rallis made several communications to the press, the most important points of which were that in the region of foreign policy no change would be made and that all efforts of the Venizelists to take Smyrna would be stubbornly repulsed; that no reprisals would be taken against Venizelists; that all political prisoners would be released; and, most important of all, that the dynastic question, in conformity with the electoral program of the then opposition, was not to be taken as regulated by the electors, but would be the subject of a special plebiscite the date of which was to be announced later.

Throughout the day the town was in a state of extraordinary effervescence. Great efforts were made by the authorities to maintain order, but notwithstanding this, feeling on both sides ran high and numerous incidents were unfortunately recorded. In Royalist circles there was great speculation as to the reception of the news in other countries, particularly in England and France; no telegrams, however, came through to satisfy their curiosity until the morning of Thursday. In the evening two messages "To the Greek People" were officially published, the first signed by Mr. Rallis, as Premier, the second by the new Regent, the Queen Mother Olga and the Cabinet. The first read as follows:

#### Regent Resigns

"To the People: The government which the popular verdict has overthrown having resigned, and the Regent, Admiral Condouriotis, having also given in his resignation, the Regency, in conformity with the Constitution and the law of our country, will be carried out by Her Majesty the Queen Mother Olga.

"Her Majesty has ordered me to form the new Cabinet. Having taken the oath of loyalty, we proceeded immediately to the convocation of the newly elected House in order that the business of the State may be transacted. "Deeply conscious that the interests of the country demand the maintenance of order and the reinstatement of the national unity which that oligarchy, denounced by the popular vote of last Sunday, had divided, all our efforts will be directed to the reestablishment of that constitutional charter and to the putting into effect of the laws. All citizens without distinction of class will find once more the calm they had lost during the period to which the vote of Sunday has put an end."

Proofs of Loyalty Given "From that day the Greek people became once more equal and free and they may be entirely certain that, provided they are obedient to that justice and that law, they will enjoy the fullest protection of their lawful interests."

"We appeal to the generous feelings of the Greek people and the national army to second us in our work. (Signed) RHALLIS."

The second proclamation read as follows: "To the Greek people: Assuming the Regency, in conformity with the Constitution and with the laws of the State by reason of the absence of my well-beloved son, King Constantine, I am certain that the Greek people, which has given such proof of loyalty during the unfortunate period which has just come to an end, will give me every assistance in order that I may carry out my difficult duties."

"The sentiment of law and order which has always inspired the Greek people is a sure guarantee that, during the short transitory period of the Regency, nothing will happen which might trouble the peace and prosperity of the country. People and army, here as there, where they fought so valiantly for our national rights, will carry out now as always their duty toward their country."

(Signed) At Tatoi, November, 1920, by the Regent.

"THE QUEEN MOTHER OLGA." Then followed the signatures of the ministers.

In the evening the new Premier sent telegraphic messages from the Foreign Office to all the legations of Greece announcing the resignation of Mr. Venizelos' Government and the formation of the new Cabinet, and also to the Greek princes informing them that if they wished to come back to Greece they were free to do so. The Premier also visited the Ministry of Justice and signed the decree affording a general amnesty to all political offenders. The press was also informed when the new House would meet.

## DUBLIN COMPANY HAS ENDED MAIL SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The grand old City of Dublin Steam Packet Company has ceased to carry the cross-Channel mails after night upon a century's faithful and efficient service, during which time it never lost a ship, except when the Leinster was torpedoed by Germans. It leased five vessels to England during the war. It kept up the mail service regardless of submarines. It was a company composed of the best of the Irish Unionists. Yet the government, after repeated attempts, has at last closed its contract and given it to the English London & North Western Railway Company.

The Irish company has, therefore, ceased to exist. Its property is being transferred to its successor, and thus passes away the most important and practically the last of the shipping services of this island.

## AUSTRALIA SEES NEED OF RAISING A LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia expected to earmark the first installment of her German war indemnity for the redemption of at least £10,000,000 of the war gratuity bonds issued to her soldiers. Now all expectations of an indemnity are fading rapidly away, and a special loan will be requested. The Federal Treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, states that it will be necessary to obtain by loan about \$10,000,000 before June 30, 1921. Of Australia's war gratuity bonds, representing more than £32,000,000, about one-third has been paid in cash, and the balance must be redeemed within three years of the date of issue. This statement preceded by one day the following blunt confirmation by the former Federal Treasurer, Mr. Watt, who has just returned from London:

"I was long enough in England to have lost faith in any German indemnity worth talking about for the British people, and any man who builds upon it is, I am afraid, building upon air. I may be wrong, and I sincerely hope I am, but the unparalleled decline in continental currency, the disorder that reigns in Europe, and the knowledge that France is pushing for a large share of any indemnity and for priority in its payment, even to the extent of straining the Franco-British alliance, makes me fear that the British Empire must submit to much less reparation than the Treaty provides."

Australia's financial needs are probably well known in the United States, which may account for a circumstantial report that loan relations with the United States are quite feasible. Unfortunately for any loan negotiations, the Federal Treasurer also received a prospectus from America which showed that France had paid for the flotation of a conversion loan 8 per cent with a premium on redemption of 10 per cent—a redemption price, therefore, of £110 for each £100 bond.

"If the proposal is that we shall borrow at these rates in America, I say 'Nothing doing!'" said Sir Joseph Cook.

If Australia seriously considered the possibility of a loan from America, it is understood that the government would probably stipulate that the money should be repayable in Australia in order that the heavy exchange rates might be avoided.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The women of Denmark have taken the initiative in the formation of a Scandinavian Society, which aims at assisting reconstruction in the war-devastated countries. The society will establish homes for children where the education syllabus will be so arranged that the children may become the nucleus for the future regeneration of their respective countries. Another aim of the society is to establish agricultural settlements under Danish farmers. Applications for the establishment of such settlements have already been received from many places. The governments of the different countries have offered their support in the form of land, buildings and financial assistance.

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## ROLE OF INDO-CHINA IN THE FAR EAST

Governor Says Country Is Mirror of France in Asia, Giving Example of Order and Steady Progress Without Upheavals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — According to Maurice Long, the Governor of the French colony of Indo-China, who is at present in France, the prestige of France and the United States is increasing in the Far East, while the prestige of Britain is on the decline. China and Japan cannot fail to note the difficulties which face England. The whole situation in the East has entirely changed, through the decrease of British authority which used to be supreme, through the total collapse of Russia, and through the disappearance of the German flag. These three changes have deeply impressed the Asiatic peoples.

In the course of an interview which the Governor-General accorded, he laid stress on these points. In particular he dwelt upon the growing influence of France, who is carrying Western civilization, Western traditions, Western customs, into the Far East. Indo-China, he said, is the veritable mirror of France in Asia. She gives to the Far East an example of order, making steady progress without upheavals, developing without revolutionary changes.

### Loyal to France

The populations are loyal to France and the leaders of the Annamites are mostly completely reconciled to French protection and colonization. Even the leaders who are somewhat hostile to France recognize that without French aid they would not be in their present prosperous position. France has undertaken a great extension of educational work and has promulgated many reforms. When Mr. Pannier visited the country he was present at the solemn opening of a new consultative chamber of the Kingdom of Annam. In every part of the union there are organs through which the natives may express their wishes. French policy is to give more and more independence.

Everybody who travels in Indo-China is struck by the tranquillity of the country. There is perfect security. There is no agitation. From Saigon to Lao Kay there is satisfaction. Mr. Long contrasted with this calm and peaceful Indo-China the other countries of the Far East. In China the different military parties are in perpetual quarrel. Certain provinces are in a state of anarchy. As for Japan there is great economic trouble and there is a social discontent which may presently have serious consequences. There are the Korean difficulties and there is, of course, the constant disagreement with America. In the Malay States there has been an outbreak of strikes, often of a violent character. In India the situation is really grave and British statesmen are anxious about the movements which manifest themselves. Indeed, everywhere in the Orient except in Indo-China, there is a new spirit which is capable of producing a serious bouleversement of the existing order. Confagurations threaten everywhere.

### France's Moral Superiority

Thus Mr. Long felicitates France on her undoubted success in this part of the world. Her moral superiority has been established. The three factors already mentioned, an agitation against Britain, the crash of Russia, and the disappearance of Germany, have set in motion many forces which it would be perhaps hardly inexact to describe as Bolshevik.

It is, he continued, not clearly understood what is the value of Indo-China. When one has visited this federation of five exceptionally fertile countries, each with its characteristic kind of riches, one is astonished to realize what can be obtained by a methodical exploitation. There is room for tremendous improvements. Already, however, Cochinchina exports 15,000,000 quintals of rice, that is to say, much more than the total exportation in cereals of Algeria, of Tunisia, and of Morocco taken together. The underground wealth of Tonkin is enormous, producing, among other things, 6,000,000 tons of coal. It would be easy to add a production of 50,000 tons of iron. In Cambodia, in Laos, in Annam, there is cotton, silk, sugar, fats, rubber, coffee, pepper tea, wood. Indeed there is an infinite variety of raw materials and of foodstuffs which could be so developed as to furnish a great part of the needs of France. This economic union it is proposed to encourage by all available means.

### Not Governed from Paris

Besides measures of hygiene which have been taken, Mr. Long has promulgated a code of Annamite jurisdiction and a new civil legislation. The public instruction has been taken very seriously. There are even schools of fishing and of navigation. There is a superior section of commerce at the University of Hanoi. Indo-China is not governed from Paris. While remaining under the tutelage of France it already possesses local government, and an assembly, which will

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deal with general problems, is being constituted.

The total of exports and imports, which reached the figure of 500,000,000 francs in 1911, went to 800,000,000 in 1918, to 1,800,000,000 in 1919, while for the first six months of 1920 the total was 1,200,000,000. Moreover the balance of trade is favorable to Indo-China. While imports increase, exports grow still more rapidly. The value of the money increases remarkably. The piastre which was quoted at 2fr. 50 before the war, went up to 17fr. and now oscillates around 10fr. Mr. Long has authorized a series of local loans in piastres without any French guarantee. The credit of Indo-China is incontestable. Not only does the country by its own taxation meet all its charges, but it consecrates many millions annually to new works. A vast program of new works has been drawn up.

The aid that France renders to Indo-China is to send experts and technicians; to send machinery and manufactured articles. Not a cent is demanded from the metropolis. Indo-China pays its own way.

Therefore Mr. Long has come to France to advocate the giving of a more liberal regime to Indo-China. Indo-China wants to be treated as a responsible state, with its own finances, its own administration. It is not a subjugated country: it is a collaborator with France. It must be and will be emancipated. The day of "proconsular" government in the Far East is past.

## BREAKING AWAY FROM EIGHTY CLUB

New Club, With Mr. Lloyd George as President, May Work on Similar Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recent discussions in the "Eighty Club" on questions of policy and the Liberal leadership have resulted in the withdrawal from at least active participation in the club's work of a number of members who are supporters of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government. A new organization has been formed with Mr. Lloyd George as president, and will probably work on similar methods in the constituencies, though with different aims. Mr. Asquith, it may be noted, is president of the "Eighty Club."

The decision to form a fresh club was arrived at at a recent meeting held in the House of Commons, with a large attendance of Coalitionist members. Dr. Heber Hart was in the chair, and was supported by Capt. Frederick Guest, the chief Liberal whip, Mr. Shortt, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. McCurdy, and many Coalition Liberal M. P's. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That this meeting of Liberals, members of the 'Eighty Club,' resolves itself into a club for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the principles of national unity and cooperation exemplified by all parties and classes during the war, and ratified and approved by the electorate in the general election of 1918."

A small provisional committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the club. Mr. Lloyd George was elected president. It is stated that membership of the new body does not necessarily involve resignation from the "Eighty Club."

The decision of the Coalition members to break away from the parent body of the "Eighty Club" and form a new club of their own is, it is understood, being severely criticized by the other members. "Yesterday's meeting was called without any information having been given to the committee or the secretary, or the club," Mr. M. Keith Jackson, the secretary, states. "I take it that the ordinary member of the committee knows nothing about it, except what he saw for the first time in the morning's paper. At this moment I cannot possibly express any opinion on the matter, except to say that if the Coalition members had wished to take this step, there was no reason why they should not have brought the matter up before the committee or at a general meeting of the club. It would have been far more honest and straightforward if they had taken some open step, rather than call a private meeting of which certain of their fellow members knew nothing."

"I can express no personal opinion, but it is interesting to note that at the last general meeting of the club the following resolution was passed: 'That the Eighty Club desires to express its complete confidence in Mr. Asquith as leader of the Liberal Party, and considers that the existence of the club is justified only if its members are prepared to fight for Liberal principles and Liberal candidates without reference to the wishes and directions of any other political organizations.'"

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## DOLLAR AS A POSTAL STANDARD IS URGED

At Madrid Congress Proposal Is Heard That Dollar Be Substituted for Franc, Which Has Lost Its Standard Value

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The postal delegates of the nations of the earth who assembled at Madrid for what is known as the seventh Universal Postal Congress had much highly important work to do, and they considered it best to accomplish it in a leisurely way and to bring minds well refreshed to their occasional task. Also, being in Spain, and with the probability that they might not be here again for a long time, they thought it proper to see as much as possible of this important country, and never has any congress done itself better in this respect. Two months of a congress is a long time, but the delegates filled it well. The Spaniards, pleased with the appreciation of their country that they had exhibited, felt that if Spain is not understood now by the postal authorities of the world it never will be.

### An International Gathering

Among the chief of the social functions was the reception held by the King and Queen in the royal palace—a very brilliant affair. In the nature of things a more international assembly has surely never been gathered together in the King's palace in the capital. The King personally made it his business to see that everything was most thoroughly done, and the guests were almost overwhelmed with the magnificence of the function. Don Alfonso appeared in the uniform of the Lanciers, and not merely made himself affable with all the foreign people about him, but showed his intimacy with many of the prevailing conditions in their respective countries, and especially with their postal arrangements. What is more, a gathering of this kind gave to the King a rare opportunity of displaying his linguistic capacity, a thing that could not be suspected of having been developed quickly for the occasion, for His Majesty talked freely to his guests in no fewer than seven different languages. The Queen in a cream-colored dress was charming.

Another interesting gathering was that in which the delegates were the guests of the philatelic societies of Spain at the Ateneo. Benjamin Marwood, representing the Spanish philatelists, made a most entertaining discourse in which for one thing he proposed that the word "philatelist" should be abandoned as not being strictly correct, and he proposed that "limbologist" should be substituted for it. Then he passed to the study of the origin of posts and their stamps, and occupied himself with the art that all the nations displayed in this matter as an expression of their glories and historic greatness, of their monuments and their artistic works. In this respect he thought that Spain had fallen behind in the artistic sense, and, as she was so well provided with historic memories and artistic achievements, the time had come for a reform.

### Pretty Congress Stamps

In this connection it might be said that the prettiest and most artistic stamps that have been seen for many an age have been especially issued in connection with this congress. The upper part of each stamp consists of an ornamental design inclosing a representation of the King's head, with the letters on a band underneath, "VII Congreso U. P. U." Then the lower half of each stamp displays a miniature picture of the Palacio de Comunicaciones, the gorgeous new post office which is at once the pride of Madrid and the wonder of the postal delegates of the world. This special issue of stamps commemorative of the congress is of all values, and the stamps are valid for all ordinary purposes in Spain for the time being. But, with due respect to the others, the chief of the delights that the delegates have enjoyed has been the excursion of some days to Andalusia in the south, chiefly, of course, to Seville and Granada. It was something worth working for. At Seville, and at Granada also, every possible kind of honor was done to them, and they saw all the sights in the best possible circumstances. As to the more serious side of the congress, little that is definite can be said until the various commissions that have really been hard at work present their reports. It is gathered that the matter of postal cheques and the newspaper posts are those which will furnish the most interesting results. The question of standards of value for postage stamp and other purposes is one that has caused much difficulty and Spain has suggested that as the franc has completely lost its standard value it would be best to go over now to the dollar, which is the standard under different names in so many countries.

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## SCOTLAND ON ROAD TO PROHIBITION

Enthusiastic Anti-Liquor Gathering Addressed by W. E. Johnson at Inverness

INVERNESS, Scotland — Speaking recently before a crowded and enthusiastic gathering at the Music Hall in Inverness, W. E. Johnson, the American prohibition advocate, received a great welcome. The occasion was a public demonstration arranged by the executive of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, in connection with its sixty-second anniversary. Similar meetings have been held in Edinburgh and Dundee, at which no less enthusiasm was shown than that exhibited in this northern town.

This was Mr. Johnson's first visit to Inverness, and the occasion roused considerable interest, as shown by the lively competition for tickets of admission. The Music Hall, in which Mr. Johnson and other speakers gave addresses, was more than well filled by 1,000 ticket-holders, while the others assembled in the Town Hall, in which the same speakers made a second appearance.

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A very far reaching franchise reform was passed by the previous government, giving, amongst other things, equal votes to women as to men. According to the Swedish constitution, after the newly elected parliament, which meets this month, has confirmed the new franchise law, new elections will again take place in the summer of 1921. At these elections it is considered certain that the Social Democrats will record some sweeping victories, ultimately resulting in the return of Hjalmar Branting and the Social Democrats to power.

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## UNIVERSAL SOCIALISM AS WAR'S PANACEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—That universal socialism alone will rid the world of the causes of war, is the opinion of Arthur Ponsonby, which he expressed in a speech on "diplomacy as it is and as it might be," delivered at a meeting organized by the Manchester branch of the Independent Labor Party in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall.

Mr. Ponsonby, who has had many years experience in British diplomatic service and at the Foreign Office, is one of the small group of Liberal M. P's whose pacific tendencies during the war led to their defeat at the polls in the 1918 general election, and who have since sought the more congenial atmosphere of the Independent Labor Party.

War, he said, would never be prevented so long as diplomacy remained as it is, and diplomacy was very relevant to their interests and to the interests of all the peoples of the world, because it had power to dispose of their lives as diplomatists thought fit.

Secret diplomacy was an evil, because it permitted governments to make agreements and treaties with each other unchecked and quite regardless of the rights and wishes of the people governed. In advocating open diplomacy, the opponents of the present system did not demand that every letter written from one foreign office to another should be made public, or that every diplomatic conversation should be recorded; but they did contend that the citizens of every country should know the lines of policy their foreign secretaries were pursuing. Had European diplomacy been open in the years prior to 1914, the war would never have happened. Even as things were, the war could have been prevented at the last moment, had the foreign secretaries of each nation met in conference and discussed the situation. Dispatches, notes or telegrams did not always make for clarity or expedition, as often a telegram indicating a change of mind would follow a dispatch; whereas a meeting of ambassadors and foreign secretaries would both expedite and clear up matters. If business were conducted as diplomacy is conducted, it would break down in a week.

Secret diplomacy was a necessity to those governments who wanted to involve their countries in war, but the peoples of the world, who at heart were pacific, did not want war and therefore had no need for secret diplomacy. It was the secret treaties made by Mr. Asquith and his friends which had made the peace so deplorable, just as such secret treaties as the one recently negotiated between France and Belgium would make a failure and a mockery of the League of Nations.

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They're wonderfully charming in design, color combination and fabric—one pretty style is pictured.

All the newest shapes are in our showing—off-the-face effects, Hindu turbans, novelty shapes, etc.; tailored and dressy styles, pin trimmed models, ribbon trimmed and flower trimmed styles.

Colors include henna, brown, pheasant, American beauty, navy, gray and black. Priced at

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A sale, in which large lots of Curtains and Materials for making curtains, are offered at very attractive prices.

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**THE ANNUAL January Sale of CORSETS**

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## WAR FINANCE BILL PASSED OVER VETO

United States Senate Overrules President and Sends Message to House—Southern Democrats Arrayed Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday vetoed the resolution reviving the War Finance Corporation, which was put through Congress by a coalition of southern and western Senators and Representatives 10 days ago. In almost record time after the veto message reached the Senate, where the measure originated, the Senate passed the resolution over the veto by 53 votes to 5. The southern Democrats voting almost unanimously to override the veto.

Only one western Senator, Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, voted to sustain the President. The coalition that succeeded in overriding him was led by Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, the Senate minority leader. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, would have voted to sustain the President, but was paired and could not vote. A feature of the vote was that Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who was in the Senate chamber for the first time in 13 months, announced that if he were not paired he would vote to sustain President Wilson, as he believed his position sound on this measure.

### House Votes Today

The veto message went over to the House, where an agreement was reached to vote on it the first thing this morning. The probability is that the coalition, anxious to conciliate the farmers, will follow the Senate lead and refuse to be influenced by the considerations outlined by the President.

President Wilson's veto message followed closely the arguments presented against the revival of the War Finance Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. He pointed to the fact that the exports of the United States totaled \$7,500,000,000 for the first 11 months of the last calendar year, and that this was a sufficient proof that the foreign trade of the country did not need special stimulation through the revival of the war agency. He reiterated the Treasury position that no further government credits either directly or indirectly should be made to foreign governments, whose power of importing American products was limited not by lack of private financial resources here but by the lack of buying power in Europe.

### No Help to Farmers Seen

The President declared that the measure would not help the farmers and that it would merely create hopes which were bound to be disappointed. He said:

"I am in full sympathy with every sound proposal to promote foreign trade along sound business lines. I am not convinced that the method proposed is wise, that the benefits, if any, would offset the evils which would result, or that the same or larger advantages cannot be secured without resort to government intervention. On the contrary, I apprehend that the resumption of the corporation's activities at this time would exert no beneficial influence on the situation in which improvement is sought, would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance."

Taking issue with the veto message, Senator Underwood said:

"The resolution should become a law notwithstanding the veto of the President. I have no point of difference with the President in his desire that the government's war functions should cease, but I believe the government should do all in its power in providing relief for the distressing financial and credit conditions which today threaten the welfare, aye, the very life of many of our industries."

### Opportunity for Service

"When an opportunity to carry the country through a dangerous situation presents itself I see no reason why the government should refuse to grasp that opportunity. When an opportunity comes where we may be of service to carry the country over the crisis I think it is wise for the government to aid in that respect and accept an opportunity to carry the country through a financial crisis fraught with grave peril to the American people."

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, charged that the President had been unduly influenced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The Secretary," said Senator Harrison, "appeared before the Agriculture Committee when it had under consideration the joint resolution to revive the War Finance Corporation and at that time he presented his views very fully in opposition to the resolution. What we now need is markets abroad and credits to obtain those markets. So I cannot understand the reasoning and the fairness of the Secretary of the Treasury in continuing to oppose the revival of the corporation."

"I have been one of those in this Chamber who have followed the President not only in most instances in his domestic policies but in his foreign policies as well. We all know the situation at the White House. We know that since the President was taken sick he has not been as free to advise with the Congress as he was previous to that time. We know that the information which he obtains as a general rule is from his Cabinet

officers and it would seem to me very unfair to the country, indeed it would be very unfair to the Congress and to the representatives of the American people, should the Secretary have his way and his advice be taken by the President."

### Mr. Meyer's Comment

Corporation Would Serve Interests of All, Says Former Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Engene Meyer Jr., former director of the War Finance Corporation, expressed satisfaction yesterday over the passage by the Senate over the President's veto of the resolution reviving the corporation for the support of foreign trade. "It is unfortunate," said Mr. Meyer, "that the Secretary of the Treasury should be meeting with some apparent success in his efforts to stimulate jealousy in connection with the discussion of the resumption of the War Finance Corporation. He has told the west and the south that resumption will do them no good, that all the funds would be loaned to the manufacturing interests. He has led the manufacturing interests to believe that it would be of no advantage to them, as all the funds would be applied to the export of agricultural products. He has opposed the measure because it would not accomplish results, and because it would do so much that it would greatly disturb his treasury program. He has stated that the corporation has no funds, when his own official report shows that it has over \$400,000,000 in cash and treasury certificates on deposit with the treasury. He has said so many contradictory things about these matters that one can only conclude, with regret, that he understands neither the law nor the practice of the War Finance Corporation."

### Decline in Foreign Trade

"Foreign trade figures for November show a considerable decline as compared with October; the figures for December, according to first hand statements of shipping companies, will show a very much larger decline. Domestic business is still on the down grade and the congestion of goods continues and increases throughout the country. With obstinate inflexibility the Secretary of the Treasury pursues a restraining policy at a time when a sustaining policy is needed."

"The principal articles of our export are our natural products—agricultural and mineral—but New York, New England and Pennsylvania must recognize that just as the agricultural products of the country constitute the largest proportion of our productive capacity, so also they constitute the largest proportion of our consuming capacity. The agriculture of this country cannot be ruined and at the same time prosperity be maintained in the manufacturing districts. No such considerable proportion of the producing and consuming power of our total population can be threatened by widespread disaster, as it now is, without consequent disaster to the manufacturing centers. The problem is national and a mutually sympathetic conception of the problems by the various parts of the country is not only wise, it is an absolute necessity."

### Importance of Economic Relations

"The War Finance Corporation can be made a most helpful agency in accelerating the resumption of economic relations while we are awaiting the slower processes of congressional and diplomatic action with regard to the conclusion of a formal peace. It is to the interest of the whole world that the economic reconstruction be separated, to the extent that it is possible, from the diplomatic and political questions. The people of the country are more interested in the prompt resumption of economic relations with the other nations of the world than they are in the particular form of the resumption of the international political relations."

"With the growing appreciation of what international trade means to the welfare and happiness of our entire population, the resumption of the War Finance Corporation would serve the general interest of all parts of this country. The appeal to sectional prejudice will not succeed."

## JANUARY 22 DATE OF MARTENS' SAILING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in this country of Soviet Russia, will, according to plans just worked out, be deported on a vessel leaving New York on January 22 for Gothenburg, Sweden, whence he will be transferred to Libau, Estonia, it was announced yesterday at the Department of Labor.

Mr. Martens surrendered himself to the Secretary of Labor, according to arrangement, and was then placed in the custody of Alfred Hampton, acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, in the absence of the Commissioner-General, Anthony Caminetti. After a conference with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Rowland B. Mahany, solicitor of the department, Mr. Martens was released on his own recognizance until the date on which he will sail.

With Mr. Martens will voluntarily go his staff of some 35 persons. The department will pay the fare of Mr. Martens only, the others being required to look out for their own transportation. They will be given such assistance as the department can furnish, however, in obtaining passports and accommodation.

Gregory Weinstein, Mr. Martens' secretary, against whom deportation proceedings were taken, will be allowed to go voluntarily and at his own expense.

## DECISION AGAINST UNION SUSTAINED

Supreme Court Says Clayton Act Does Not Exempt Unions From Provisions of Sherman Act—Three Justices Dissent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court, in rendering a decision yesterday in favor of the Duplex Printing Press Company and against the International Association of Machinists, laid down the rule that the unions could not claim a blanket exemption under the Clayton Act, but were subject to the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as applied to conspiracy and restraint of trade. It took a stand also against the use of the "secondary boycott." Justice Mahlon Pitney delivered the opinion of the court, Justice Louis D. Brandeis dissenting, and Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and John H. Clarke concurring with the dissenting opinion. Justice Pitney presented an elaborate review of the case, which had been appealed from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Southern New York. It was a suit in equity, he explained, brought by the appellant for an injunction to restrain the alleged conduct of the defendants in maintaining a boycott against the products of the complainants' factory in furtherance of an alleged conspiracy to injure and destroy its good will, trade and business, especially to destroy and obstruct its interstate trade. The jurisdiction of the federal court was invoked, he said, both by reason of diverse citizenship and on the ground that the defendants were engaged in a conspiracy to restrain the complainants' interstate trade and commerce in printing presses, contrary to the Sherman Act. The suit was begun before, but was brought to a hearing after the passage of the Clayton Act in 1914.

### Open Shop Policy

"The complainant conducts its business on the open shop policy without discrimination against union or non-union men," said the court. "The individual defendants and the local organizations of which they are members are affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, having a membership of more than 60,000, and are united in a combination, to which the international association also is a party, having the object of compelling the complainant to unionize its factory, to enforce the 'closed shop,' the eight-hour day and the union scale of wages by means of interfering with and resenting its interstate trade in the products of the factory—newspaper presses of large size."

"The acts complained of made up the details of an elaborate program carried out in the vicinity of New York City as part of a country-wide program adopted by the international association for purposes of enforcing the boycott of the complainants' products."

### Acts Complained Of

"The acts embraced: Warning customers that it would be better for them not to purchase, or, having purchased, not to install, presses made by complainant, and threatening them with loss should they do so; threatening customers with sympathetic strikes in other trades; notifying a trucking company, usually employed by customers to handle the presses, not to do so, and threatening it with trouble if it should; inciting employees of the trucking company and other men employed by customers of the complainant to strike against their respective employers in order to interfere with the handling and installation of the presses and thus bring pressure to bear upon customers; notifying repair shops not to do repair work on the Duplex presses; coercing union members by threatening them with loss of union cards and being blacklisted as 'scabs' if they assisted in installing the presses; threatening an exposition company with a strike if it permitted the complainants' presses to be exhibited, and resorting to a variety of other modes of preventing the sale of the presses of the complainant in or about New York City and the delivery of them in interstate commerce, such as injuring and threatening to injure customers and persons concerned in handling or installing the presses. In some cases the threats were undisguised; in other cases polite in form but none the less sinister in purpose and effect."

### Lower Court Unanimous

"All the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals concurred in the view that the defendants' conduct consisted essentially of efforts to render it impossible for the complainant to carry on any commerce in printing presses between Michigan and New York; and that the defendants had agreed to do, and were doing, the very thing pronounced unlawful by this court. The judges also agree that the interference with interstate commerce was such as ought to be enjoined under the Clayton Act forbidding such injunction."

Justice Pitney further said: "We are clear that the courts below were right in giving effect to the Clayton Act, the

real question being whether they gave it enough effect."

He declared that the right of the complainant to dispose of its products without interference was a proper one and entitled to protection, and that a combination to obstruct its interstate trade, resulting in loss, was proved by indisputable evidence.

"Hence the right to an injunction is clear if the threatened loss is due to a violation of the Sherman Act as amended by the Clayton Act."

### Secondary Boycott the Issue

The substance of the matter complained of, in the opinion of the court, was the "secondary boycott," that is a combination not merely to refrain from dealing with the complainant or to advise or by peaceful means persuade complainants' customers to refrain (primary boycott) but to exert coercive pressure upon customers to cause them to withhold or damage patronage through fear of damage or loss.

After quoting precedents, Mr. Justice Pitney said: "It is settled by these decrees that such a restraint is as much within the prohibition as one actuated by force or threats of force and it is not to be justified that the participants in the combination or conspiracy may have some object beneficial to themselves or to their associates which possibly they might have been at liberty to pursue in the absence of the statute."

### Normal Objects Legitimate

"The section of the Clayton act which forbade an injunction," he explained, "assumes the normal objects of a labor organization to be legitimate and declares that nothing in the anti-trust law shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of such organizations, or to forbid their members from lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects."

But there is nothing in the section, it was said, to exempt such an organization or its members from accountability where it or they depart from its normal and legitimate objects and engage in actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and by so fair construction can be taken as authorizing a normally lawful organization to become a cloak for an illegitimate combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

To instigate a sympathetic strike, in aid of a secondary boycott, could not be deemed peaceful and lawful persuasion. In essence it was a threat to inflict damage upon the immediate employer. Congress intended to exclude the secondary boycott, in the opinion of the court.

### The Dissenting Opinion

Justice Brandeis, in delivering the dissenting opinion, said that the defendants admitted interfering with the plaintiff's business, but justified it on the ground of self-defense. Of the four manufacturers in the country, three were induced to recognize and deal with the unions. When the Duplex held out, two of the others notified the unions that they could not continue their agreement unless the Duplex also entered. The machinists thereupon declared a strike and notified the members not to work or install the presses which the plaintiff delivered in New York.

While he reached the conclusion that both the common law of a state and a statute of the United States declared the right of industrial combat to push the struggle to the limit of justifying self-interest, Justice Brandeis did not want to be understood as attaching constitutional or moral sanction to that right. All rights, he said, are derived from the purposes of the society in which they exist, and above all rights, rises the duty to the community. Conditions developed in industry might be such that those engaged in it could not continue their struggle without danger to the community. But it was not for judges to determine whether such conditions existed nor was it their function to set limitations of a contest or to declare what the new situation demanded.

Florida Decisions Upheld  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Decisions of Florida courts that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not a federal agency, but a corporate body, were sustained by the Supreme Court yesterday, in the appeal brought by the government in the case of James H. Strang of the Duval Ship Outfitting Company.

## CIVIL BUDGET IS REDUCED IN HOUSE

Saving in Appropriations Is Ordered by Republicans in Contest on Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In its further consideration yesterday of the appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government in the House, James W. Good, (R.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, nominally led the fight for the adoption of the appropriations as reported out by the committee last week, but in reality the guiding hand was that of James R. Mann, (R.), Representative from Illinois, at whose behest several changes were made and whose motion prevailed to prevent those changes attempted by the Democrats.

"I hope that the next administration will be at least less wasteful, less extravagant in all branches of the government, than the present administration is admitted by everybody to be," said Mr. Mann in discussing an amendment.

"The one thing in this country, all over the land, which made Mr. Wilson the most hated man the United States has seen in years, was the gross, wasteful extravagance of the officials of the present administration. Probably the President is not chargeable with the responsibility for that, but that is what made the people, north and south, turn and end his oratory of extravagance. If this side of the House is wise in its day and generation, it will heed the warning and will stop the extravagant appropriations; and if the new President does not help to run an economical administration he will never be returned to the White House."

### Funds Eliminated

In pursuance of this policy of economy, the \$75,000 appropriated for the Council of National Defense was cut out altogether, leaving that body with no funds to go on. An item of \$260,000 more for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics was denied, although Mr. Good himself tried to save this, declaring that it was highly important to provide for the research and improvements made in the field of aeronautics, but the steam roller of economy had got such a start that it could not be stopped, and the aeronautical laboratory remains unprovided for.

Next came the Shipping Board, which is anathema to the majority

members of the House. On a point of order the entire section dealing with the expenses of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation came out of the bill.

A cut of \$119,000 was made from the allowance of \$534,120 for the National Museum, and, by the hardest effort, the Tariff Commission held its appropriation of \$300,000, members of the Ways and Means Committee coming to the rescue and vouching for its usefulness.

### Democrats Make a Stand

The Democrats made a determined stand for the restoration of the \$10,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals plant cut out by the committee. This precipitated a debate, which will be continued today after the vote on the passing of the War Finance Corporation Bill over the President's veto has been taken. It was charged on the floor of the House in the course of yesterday's debate that Chilean nitrate influences and chemical manufacturers who fear the Muscle Shoals plant as a competitor are back of the opposition. On the other hand, the Republicans contended that it was throwing good money after bad on an uncertainty to spend another cent on the plant, and that it should be charged up as a war loss and wiped off the slate.

## PRESIDENT SENDS AGENT TO HAVANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conditions in Cuba have become so much involved as a result of the disputed elections, the moratorium, and the port congestion at Havana, that in view of the relations existing between Cuba and the United States, President Wilson has sent Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who drafted the Cuban election law, to that country to confer with President Menocal. This became known yesterday through the following statement, issued by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President:

"Upon instructions of the President, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has sailed for Havana, Cuba, on the U. S. S. Minnesota. General Crowder goes to Cuba to confer with President Menocal regarding conditions in Cuba. The moratorium and financial crisis in Cuba continue, the solution of which appears more difficult on account of the unsettled presidential election. A continuation of the present situation would prove most detrimental to the prosperity of Cuba and harmful to the relations between the United States and Cuba. As this cannot but be a matter of the closest concern to this government because of the special relations existing between the two countries, the President has instructed General Crowder to confer with President Menocal as to the best means of remedying the situation."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOLD FINANCE KEY  
TO WORLD'S NEED

Lord Inverforth So Declares in Giving His Views on How Intelligent Application of Capital May Help Restore Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Bold, intelligent finance is the master key to the present situation Lord Inverforth recently informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Stagnant trade conditions in Europe are baffling the greatest financiers and business men in England and America. Production, stimulated by staggering demands of denuded countries since the armistice, has been suddenly slowed up by the wholesale cancellation of orders by merchants of central Europe for the very good reason that they find themselves unable to pay for goods ordered. Consequently cotton mills of Lancashire and woollen mills of Scotland are on half time and warehouses are piled high with goods. These as well as raw materials and foodstuffs from America are urgently required in central Europe, but lack of credit and fluctuating exchanges resulting from appalling destruction of capital during the war has made it impossible for any bank or group of banks so far to finance this trade.

Lord Inverforth, who is better known as Andrew Weir in America, is Minister of Munitions. He successfully carried through the gigantic task of feeding, clothing and equipping the British and allied armies and after the war realized £550,000,000 for the British Exchequer by the sale of surplus government stores.

Huge Wool Purchase  
To clothe the armies of Britain and her allies, for instance, Lord Inverforth bought in one deal the whole of the wool clips of Australia and New Zealand for three successive years. From this transaction there remains a large surplus stock of wool still to be disposed of in which Australia and New Zealand have a share. These stocks at cost price amount to over £60,000,000. Arrangements are being made by the government, he said, to furnish credit to central European countries so that they may be supplied with wool in order to start up their factories and resume trading. "There is no country in the world that has not been affected by the war," said Lord Inverforth. "The hellebrone have, of course, suffered severely; especially the states into which the Austro-Hungarian Empire has split up have suffered most of all. Russia is feeling the strain as a result of war and of internal troubles. Although more than two years have elapsed since the armistice was concluded, on November 11, 1918, there has not been sufficient time to get things straightened out."

Need Aid of Capital  
"The root of the trouble is the state of uncertainty that exists in the financial world. Finance is the lifeblood of commerce. Where capital fails to flow fearlessly and steadily there is stagnation of trade. If business languishes from want of capital employment falls and production ceases. Bold, intelligent finance is the master key to the present situation," Lord Inverforth repeated. "Without its aid commercial operations are impossible, transport systems cannot be organized to carry food to hungry millions of people or raw materials to where willing labor waits to turn them into manufactured goods for which nations are crying out. If individuals, capitalists or groups of capitalists consider that the risks involved are too great for them then let nations get together and apply their united wealth to set the world to work," he stated. As an example of how European trade may be reorganized and put on its feet Lord Inverforth spoke of enterprise on the river Danube. "One of the organizations which has been recently arranged has undertaken the task of reorganizing transport and trading systems which formerly operated on the river Danube and in countries through which it flows."

How to Start Industry  
"The crying present need of the peoples of these countries are for food and raw materials. Transportation and trading systems will supply both these needs and so enable local populations to work out their own salvation. What can be done along the river Danube can be done elsewhere by careful organization backed by intelligent finance. America and countries that have not been so hardly hit by war must remember that their efforts to secure early return to normal conditions must not be limited to their own people. Nations which have been broken in by war must be assisted with sufficient credits to enable them to obtain foodstuffs and raw materials necessary for revivification of their moribund industries and trade. Only in this way can they be started on the road to national sovereignty and to resumption of trading with other nations. The capital of the world must not be allowed to lie idle. It must be used wisely and generously to set the world to work. Speculation should be ruthlessly suppressed, but legitimate business enterprise encouraged," Lord Inverforth concluded.

QUICKSILVER EXPORTS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States exported 1895 pounds of quicksilver, valued at \$2172, in October, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Consignments were chiefly to Canada, Mexico, Dutch East Indies and Philippine Islands. In September these exports totaled 4480 pounds, valued at \$5063.

REPORT OF UNITED  
STATES RAILROADS

Earnings, Operating Expenses, Net Income and Traffic Handled in 1920 Show Increases

CHICAGO, Illinois—Total earnings of the railways of the United States during 1920 amounted to \$6,230,000,000, or \$1,046,000,000 more than in 1919, while operating expenses amounted to \$5,750,000,000, an increase of \$1,330,000,000, according to estimates of the Railroad Age. Taxes are estimated at \$281,000,000, as compared with \$255,000,000 in 1919. Net operating income is estimated at \$150,000,000, practically all of which has been earned since the advance in rates. The new operating income in 1919 was \$481,000,000.

The traffic handled by the railways in the first 11 months of 1920 was as great as the amount previously handled by them in any entire year. It also shows that their total earnings, total operating expenses and taxes were much larger than in any previous year, while their net operating income was the smallest, since the Interstate Commerce Commission began compiling the revenues and expenses of the railways in 1868.

The number of locomotives built for use in the United States was 1859. The number ordered during the year was 2091. The number built in 1919 was 2162, but the number ordered was only 214. The number of freight cars built in 1920 for domestic service was 58,844, as compared with 94,981 in 1919, and the number of passenger train cars built in 1920 was 810, as compared with only 468 in 1919.

In respect to physical development, the record is worse in only one respect than in 1919. The total amount of new mileage constructed was only 314 miles, as compared with 686 miles in 1919. This is the smallest amount of mileage built since records began to be kept. The number of freight cars built in 1920 was 58,844, as compared with 94,981 in 1919, and the number of passenger train cars built in 1920 was 810, as compared with only 468 in 1919.

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OIL SHARES STRONG  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Trading in oil shares on the stock exchange was broader yesterday and the group displayed strength. Shell Transport & Trading was 43-16. Mexican Eagle 8-1/2. Dollar descriptions also were firmer. Home rails held well. Canadiana were quiet. Shares of Argentine roads were steady, but not active. The gilt-edged section scored further gains. Dealings in foreign loans were small. Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay 5-1/2. Rubbers improved in sympathy with the staple. Kaffirs were slow and featureless. Generally the markets were firm and fairly brisk with the feeling confident.

## DIVIDENDS

The Singer Manufacturing Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend by disbursing 18,000,000 francs of its French credit balances. The declaration is payable December 21 to stockholders of record December 20.

The American Shipbuilding Company has declared the usual extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock in addition to regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, all payable February 1 to stock of record January 15.

The Associated Dry Goods Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on common, 1 1/2 per cent on first preferred and 1 3/4 per cent on second preferred. Common is payable February 1 to stock of record January 15, and both preferred dividends March 1 to stock of record February 11.

The United States Mortgage Company has declared a 3 1/2 per cent semi-annual preferred dividend, payable January 10 to stock of record December 15, and a common semi-annual dividend of \$3.50 per share, payable January 10 to stock of record December 15.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 31.

The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company has declared a regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable February 23 to stock of record February 1.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company has reduced its quarterly dividend to 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable January 15 to holders of record January 6. The common paid \$1.50 quarterly during the past year. The regular quarterly dividend of 87 1/2 cents on the preferred stock also was declared.

The directors of the Paige Motor Car Company have decided to omit the monthly dividend on the common stock. On December 10 last a monthly dividend of 1 per cent was paid on the issue.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE ACT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The amount of credit applied for under the Overseas Trade (Credit Insurance) Act to date is £2,140,675. Of this amount £266,230 has been approved for exports to the Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria. The amount of advances actually paid is £121,165. Since the act was passed Bulgaria has been included in the scheme. No country has been deleted from the schedule.

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKET

Dealings Not Very Active but Inquiry for Goods Is Quite General and Signs of Improvement Are Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Primary cotton goods markets showed unmistakable signs of improvement as the year closed, although the dealing was not very active during the past week. Inquiry for goods has become more general and secondhand offerings have practically all been absorbed, removing one very considerable source of weakness. Price has apparently been the chief factor in delaying a normal flow of business. An outlet for very considerable quantities of goods in fairly good sized lots is available at price levels slightly under the best that the mills feel able to meet but up to the present time the confidence of the buyers, although rapidly gaining strength, has not been sufficient to meet the quotations of the majority of the manufacturers. The latter are making heroic attempts to start business moving, and most of them are willing to take orders on a basis slightly below cost if the orders are of sufficient size to warrant the starting up of their plants on anything like normal schedules of operation.

The financial side of the situation is still giving some cause for concern. Although money and credit conditions as a whole are somewhat easier than have prevailed at certain periods recently, there is considerable talk about the January crop of failures that is expected to make itself felt shortly after the advent of the new year. How numerous or how far-reaching this crop of failures will be constitutes the factor of uncertainty. The expectation has been discounted to a certain degree. Both wholesale and retail merchants are establishing an entirely new and much lower basis of values for the stock left on hand at the close of the year, and are preparing the way for a general adoption of very much deflated prices. Inventories have disclosed the unusually depleted condition of stocks in most quarters and this fact has added much to the strength of the market.

Scattered Trading  
In the print cloth markets there was scattered trading in the staple lines and some dealing also in odd constructions, with the chief volume of business centering in the finer end of the print cloth yarn goods. The price basis for the week was in the neighborhood of 8 cents a yard for 38 1/2 inch 64 by 60s, other constructions being about on a par with this level. Some spots of 64 by 60s were sold an eighth or even a quarter off this price, while 8 1/2 cent a yard was paid for some contracts extending through the first quarter of the year. There were several large buyers of goods who were willing to take on considerable quantities of goods if they could be secured at prices on a basis of 7 1/2 cents a yard for 64 by 60s, but mills were unwilling to meet this price, claiming that even at 8 cents a yard there was a loss in the print cloth business for the manufacturer. Fall River and other eastern mill centers were inclined to more closely approximate the quotations of southern mills, the difference between eastern and southern goods being about 1/4 cent a yard on 64 by 60s, with other constructions on a proportionate basis. Southern manufacturers, for their part, were decidedly firmer in their attitude and refused in most instances to further shade their prices, even for the sake of getting sizable contracts.

The announcement of the American Print Works of Fall River that it would start the entire plant full time beginning January 3, taken with the action of some of the other printing establishments in other centers gives an indication of the distinctly better conditions that are expected within the next few weeks.

Inquiry for Yarn Fabrics  
Manufacturers of fine combed yarn fabrics report a large volume of inquiry for a wide range of different constructions. Prices offered by buyers are as yet too low to allow of general dealing, but there have been some new orders placed, notably one of 10,000 pieces taken by a New Bedford mill. The bulk of the inquiry was for small lots that were attractive only to mills that are already in operation, and even these were at very close prices, but not so close but that some business was taken. One New Bedford mill is starting more nearly full-time operation this week and others are expected soon to follow this example.

Yarns are as yet very slow, and prices were inclined to weaken further during the past week. The present price levels, however, are regarded as closely approaching the irreducible minimum, and many yarn brokers and factors, who have hitherto been advising their clients to wait before making their purchases, are now actively advocating the placing of good-sized orders, sufficient to cover the needs of the consumer for some months to come. They are frank in stating that they do not look for any lower levels, and, on the contrary, are expecting a sharp upward turn just as soon as general buyings of yarns gets under way.

SUGAR PRICE DROPS IN MONTREAL  
MONTREAL, Quebec—A further drop in the price of sugar is announced here. The new figure is 10 cents a pound from the refiners, a drop of 1 cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Mexican Embassy at Washington declares that United States bankers are ready to invest in Latin America not less than \$1,000,000,000 in banks and industries.

Information in banking circles is that Great Britain has started repaying the \$150,000,000 loan which Canadian banks granted the British Government during the war.

Four hundred and twenty-four separate issues were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, a new high record.

A new limited company, called the Maize Import Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, has been formed at Hamburg, Germany, to cooperate with a large Dutch concern for importation of grain.

The reduction in the Wall Street loan account has been emphasized for weeks as illustrating the extent of liquidation of securities, but it has now reached the point, in the opinion of bankers, where it should find reflection in the money market within 60 days. The vice-president of one of the largest New York trust companies says that, the crisis was passed with respect to Wall Street credits last week.

The Philadelphia mint, during 1920, coined 524,587,474 pieces as compared with 591,444,195 in 1919, a drop of 66,846,721. The total value for 1920 was \$22,435,370, as compared with \$13,849,610 for 1919.

German potash experts will sail, January 4 for a conference with American business men looking to a revival of the potash trade.

The pre-war coal output of Belgium was exceeded during October, 1920, when net extraction totaled 1,556,530 tons.

The Federal Sugar Equalization Board, in process of its liquidation, has turned \$30,000,000 into the United States Treasury.

Merger of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, First National Bank, Union Commerce National Bank, and First Trust & Savings Company into the United Trust Company, said to be the largest banking unit between New York and Chicago, was launched in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1. Two other banks will be formally taken in this month. When the two other banks officially become members of the institution, the United Trust Company will have \$33,000,000 capital and surplus, \$310,000,000 resources, 235,000 depositors, 100 officials and 1300 employees.

STEEL CORPORATION  
BUYS BRAZIL MINE

NEW YORK, New York—"After long negotiations we have purchased the Morrow da Mina properties, about 300 miles from Rio de Janeiro in the state of Minas, Geraes, Brazil," said Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement issued Monday.

"This mine contains a very large tonnage of good manganese ore," continues the statement, "and we are very much pleased with the purchase. It makes the company independent, concerning manganese ore, which is essential in the manufacture of iron and steel. We have been receiving shipments from the Morrow da Mina for several years."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE		
	Monday	Friday
Sterling	\$3.54 1/2	\$3.52 3/4
France (Belgian)	.0619	.0617
Swiss	.0445	.0446
Guineas	.3125	.3126
Pesos	.0154	.0158
Canadian dollar	.85 1/2	.85 1/2
Argentine pesos	.3283	.3237 1/2
Drachma (Greek)	.0725	.0725
Swedish kronor	.20	.20
Norwegian kroner	.1592	.1592
Danish kroner	.1565	.1565
Japanese yen	.745	.745
Hong Kong	.875	.875

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Production of American dyes during 1919 was in excess of pre-war imports, according to a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission. The report shows marked progress has been made in the manufacture of these dyes, which required the highest technical skill, long research and a large investment of capital. The production of dyes during 1919 was more than \$3,000,000 pounds, an increase of 8 per cent in quantity over 1918, and 33 per cent in excess of the pre-war imports.

PAPER COMPANY FOR QUEBEC  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
THREE RIVERS, Quebec—Letters patent have just been issued by the Quebec government to the Canadian International Paper Company of Three Rivers, with a capital of \$30,000,000. The new company possessed buildings in Three Rivers, where it began recently to manufacture sulphite. The manufacture of paper will begin next summer. The company has extensive timber limits in the St. Maurice district, a source for all needs, expert foresters say, during the next 100 years. The company has the right to manufacture and deal in all kinds of wood, pulp, and paper.

CHICAGO MARKETS  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market displayed strength yesterday, March delivery touching the highest point since early in December. Opening quotations ranged from 1/4 cent off to 1/2 cent advance. These were followed by decided uptimes. March closed at 1.76 1/4 and May at 1.71 1/4. Corn prices also rose. May closing at 76 1/2 and July at 77 1/2. Hogs sold at from 15 to 25 points advance. January corn closed at 21 3/4. January soyabean closed at 12.80 and May at 13.40. January ribs closed at 11.40 and May at 10.10 1/2.

SCOTTISH WOOLEN  
INDUSTRY STATUS

Little Demand Keeps Much of the Manufacturing Machinery Idle Although There Is Plenty of Raw Wool Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAWICK, Scotland—The Scottish woollen industries are in a rather remarkable position. Notwithstanding that there is plenty of wool in the country, and many of the overseas markets still unsupplied with goods, a great deal of manufacturing machinery is idle, and there is more unemployment than has been the case for many years.

There has been a considerable shrinkage in the price of wool. Low crossbreds and coarse wools have fallen to a greater extent than the finer kinds, but in the Scottish tweed trade the coarser qualities are not much used. In order, however, to understand the position in regard to the price of the finished article, one has to realize what is really meant by a "fall" in the price of wool. In the spring of 1920, when manufacturers made contracts with merchants for the 1921 spring tweeds, prices had reached their highest point. It is from that pinnacle that the fall has taken place.

It is still round about what they were for the winter trade of 1920, and this is borne out by the fact that the new tweed ranges which are being shown for the winter trade of 1921, based on the current value of wools, are just about the same as for the present winter.

Cost of Cloth  
There is an impression that because of the decline in wool values the public may at once get woolen clothing at not much above pre-war rates, but this is a mistaken idea, although it is probable they will get the cloth a little cheaper. They will have to realize, however, that suits will still cost more than the pre-war rates, even at today's wool values, because wages remain high, as well as the general costs of production.

It is no doubt the case that some merchants have been able to buy tweeds at less money than the ordinary quotation, but that is where some one has been left with the goods and has cut the price in order to get hold of some ready money. There have recently been negotiations between the leading manufacturers and merchants, among other matters discussed being the proposal that manufacturers should reduce their prices by 15 per cent, and give extended credit, but in existing circumstances manufacturers are not prone to take a favorable view of, at least, the first proposal. Meanwhile most of the tweed firms have sufficient orders to keep the looms going for periods varying from one to three months, but no new business is being received, and there is likely to be short time in some of the factories before long. South American merchants are still taking moderate quantities, but there is no improvement in the trade with the United States of America.

Hosiery and Underwear  
When one turns to the hosiery and underwear branch the position is even more gloomy. A further reduction in the working hours has taken place in several of the factories, and some departments have very little to do so that there is a lot of broken time. At this period there should not only have been winter repeats, but new spring business should have been well booked, and there is virtually neither the one nor the other. As in the case of the new tweed ranges, for next winter, merchants are asking manufacturers to postpone appointments with their hosiery samples for the spring trade, and they are also asking for lower prices. It is thought, however, that there will be no keener quotations just now, and there will be little doing. A spell of severe weather would not help the winter hosiery trade much now, because merchants have sufficient stocks to meet any extra demand.

Coat Trade Off  
There has been a great falling off in the coat trade, but a few of the United States buyers are still taking this line, and the very few hosiery firms who remain active are those who have not yet completed their foreign orders. These are largely for South American markets, and manufacturers who have such orders are making the goods as rapidly as possible so as to avoid cancellations. There have also been some fair hosiery orders from Ireland, where merchants appear to have less in the way of financial worries than many on the other side of the channel, but the amount of piling in transit is said to be very great, and shipping and railway companies have had a busy time inquiring into claims.

The members of the Teitoldt Farmers Club have just struck the average prices received for wool during the past season. The average price for white cheviot hoggs wool per stone of 24 pounds was \$74.64, and cheviot ewe wool \$38.25, the average price last season being \$60. for hoggs and ewe; half-bred hoggs wool \$75, compared with \$72.5; half-bred ewe wool \$68.6d. against \$69.5d. and unwashed blackface wool \$38.6d. against \$38. Many farmers, however, did not take these prices, with the result that they are still holding their wool, and all appearances are that it will be a long time before they get such a good offer again.

The Tennessee Central Railroad Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a loan of \$3,000,000 for a period of five years to be used in the purchase of equipment.

LONDON IRON AND  
STEEL EXCHANGE

Slight Improvement Is Noticeable but the Principal Buying Is in Small Lots for Immediate Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Here and there a slight improvement is noticeable in the iron and steel business. The depression which exists in most trades, however, is not without its effect upon the iron and steel markets, and it is realized that no general improvement can take place until financial conditions become easier.

Consumers in the home trade continue their policy of buying small lots for immediate use, with the result that the stocks of high-priced iron and steel material are passing into consumption very slowly. To a great extent buyers are guided in their attitude by the belief that a revision of prices will show downward direction can not be long delayed. The manufacturers, however, hesitate to reduce quotations under present conditions and doubt if any revision they can make in view of their present costs would be sufficient to stimulate buying. It is becoming increasingly apparent that those firms who kept their prices within moderate levels during the boom period are now in the more comfortable position as regards orders.

The situation in the home market is, however, unfortunate, as it gives continental manufacturers an opportunity of securing the bulk of the business now given out. British firms are also finding it extremely difficult to secure export orders, although in this department quotations are considerably lower than those ruling a few weeks ago. German and Belgian firms are undoubtedly taking the most of the business, but there are indications that the price-cutting by continental producers is not now quite as severe. Continental merchants appear to have taken up the running and to be offering at lower rates than the works.

NEW YORK MARKET  
CLOSING IS FIRM

NEW YORK, New York—Irrregularity marked the opening day of the year on the stock market yesterday. A fairly good start gave way to some recessions but this was followed by strength later and the closing was firm. The total shares involved numbered 802,300. United States Liberty bonds were stronger in all but one issue.

In the final dealings, all the early losses were recovered by the leaders. Crude, which had sold down to 7 1/2, ran up to 7 3/4, and Mexican Petroleum recovered over 5 points to 16 1/4. Pan-American got above 75. United States Steel common at 81 1/2 was up over a point from morning's low. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies recovered 5 points. Atlantic Gulf 69 1/2, up 5 1/2; Retail Stores 55, up 3 1/4; Asphalt 48, up 7 1/2; Southern Pacific 99 1/2, up 1 1/2.

## PRICE OF MUSLIN REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—The B. B. & R. Knight Company, Incorporated, has announced a reduction of three cents a yard in their "Fruit of the Loom" muslin. "After figuring labor on the lower schedule, effective December 20, and taking into consideration the lowest available price on cotton, this price barely represents the cost of manufacture," says an announcement by Converse & Company, selling agents. "It is not our policy to advise our customers to buy. That is a question they must decide for themselves, but we do want to say we have done our best to establish a price that will be generally recognized as low and on which our friends can operate with confidence."

A Buenos Aires dispatch says 10,800,000 tons of grain and oil seeds, valued at 1,792,500,000 pesos (\$1,720,800,000), were exported from Argentina during 1920, as compared with 6,770,000 tons in 1919.

A Dutch bank contemplates credit of 10,000,000 florins to Austria for purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
BOARD STATEMENT

Annual Review of Financial Conditions in the United States And the General Price and Business Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Reserve Board in its annual review reports a great drop in the holdings of paper secured by government war obligations, the decline amounting to nearly \$349,000,000 on December 31.

Further decline in prices, coupled with increased unemployment accompanied the country's continued progress in business readjustment during December, continues the review. The price decline during the month was placed at 8 1/4 per cent by the board, which asserted that the decrease in prices was mainly confined to commodities which had shown a decline previously, rather than an extension of price cutting to other industries.

The decline was reported as most marked in agricultural products, textiles, hides, leather and iron and steel products, while coal, petroleum, gasoline, pipe, brick and cement remained largely unaffected. Some reductions were reported in the open market in the latter group of commodities the board said, but contract prices appeared to be at the same level as in earlier months.

Reduced Activity  
Reduced business activity, the board stated, cut operations in many lines from 40 per cent to 75 per cent of normal and brought accompanying unemployment. The shrinkage of demand, the board reported, also was responsible for wage cuts running as high as 25 per cent in some lines.

In regard to finance the report says: "At the end of the year, out of a total of \$2,719,000,000 of discounted bills about 42 per cent was composed of paper secured by United States war obligations against 67 per cent of a total of \$2,231,000,000 held on the first Friday of the year."

There was little change in the gold reserve for the year. A considerable amount of gold was exported to South America and to the Orient early in the year but the gold shipments from England to meet the payment of the Anglo-French bonds in October helped the subsequent recovery.

Paid-In Capital Increases  
The paid-in capital in the Federal Reserve banks increased during the year from \$87,400,000 to \$99,800,000, due to increases in capital of existing member banks and accessions of new members. This corresponded to an increase of over \$11,000,000 in capital and surplus of member banks. Changes in the condition of the banks reflect to a great extent the changes in the credit policy initiated late in 1913, according to the review.

In the case of paper secured by treasury certificates the rates adopted were in most cases identical with the higher coupon rates fixed by the government, thus holding out no inducement to the member banks to carry these securities among their own investments and use them as collateral for loans at the Federal Reserve banks, but rather providing a stimulus to place them in the hands of ultimate investors. The result was the decrease in the amount of war paper held by the banks.

The result of the raising of discount rates on commercial paper early in the year has been to retard the progress of borrowing rather than to restrict it. Net deposits of the reserve banks show a general downward tendency for the year and federal reserve note circulation shows an almost uninterrupted expansion.

A Dutch bank contemplates credit of 10,000,000 florins to Austria for purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat.

## TOOL STEELS

Blue Chip  
High Speed  
and other  
FIRTH-STERLING  
TOOL STEELS

The knowledge, experience and skill of SHEPHERD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of QUALITY and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

FIRTH-STERLING  
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CHICAGO



## LIGHT BATTING BY MARYLEBONE

**Famous English Cricket Team Is Hard Pressed to Save an Innings Defeat at the Hands of the Australians**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—The Marylebone Cricket Club team is in a tight corner as the result of Monday's play against the Australians in their test match here. On a wicket rendered extremely favorable to the bowlers by Saturday's rain the English batsmen were able to compile only 251 runs in their first innings in answer to the Australians' 499, and they were therefore obliged to follow on.

At the second attempt the batting collapsed before recovery and with five wickets down for 76 runs, the Marylebone Cricket Club require 172 runs in order to avoid an innings defeat. Had it not been for J. B. Hobbs and E. H. Hendren, the visitors would have made an even poorer showing than they did, for these two players knocked up 143 runs during their first innings partnership, scoring 122 and 67 respectively. In the second innings, however, they were comparatively unsuccessful. Hobbs had 20 and Hendren 11, while Wilfred Rhodes managed to reach 28 at his second attempt.

## OXFORD CREWS ARE QUITE EVEN

**J. R. Baker Strokes the Winning Boat of the Trial Eights Race Held in December**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OXFORD, England—J. R. Baker, formerly of Marlborough College, stroked the winning crew in the Oxford trial eights in December, the stroke of the losing boat being M. H. E. Smith, who filled the same position in the Bedford boat at Henley last July. The race was a fairly even contest. Rowing men of quality have not been too plentiful at Oxford this term, and the president of the Boat Club, W. E. C. James, did not have a vast amount of talent from which to select two evenly matched crews. That his judgment of equality was sound is proved by the fact that the final trial crews, A and B, were not clear of each other during the race, and that only a quarter of a length separated the boats at the finish.

Both crews got away in good style. Smith and Baker setting 35 and 34 strokes respectively in the first minute. For some time the eights rowed level, but at the halfway distance A was almost clear. Smith rallied his men, however, and gradually decreased the distance between the two boats. Two hundred yards from the finish Baker's crew was about 6 ft. to the good, and finished the 2½-mile course with a bare quarter of a length to spare. Although many had held the opinion that the crews would not be up to pre-war standard, several of the men showed distinctly promising form, the work of the two strokes being particularly satisfactory. The heaviest man in A crew was D. T. Coates, also a former Bedford scholar, who weighed 13 stones 7 lbs., while his counterpart in B crew was A. C. Hill, who weighed but 1½ lbs. less. Both R. S. Collie and H. C. Irvine, the bow men, rowed in good style and, although A crew looked prettier as a whole, there was great determination in the way in which Smith and his men got into their work. The crews:

A crew—Bow, E. S. Collie, Brasenose, 10 stones, 12½ lbs.; No. 2, L. M. Potter, Merton, 11 stones, 8½ lbs.; No. 3, P. Mallum, Queen's, 11 stones, 5 lbs.; No. 4, H. P. B. Hes, Oriel, 12 stones, 11½ lbs.; No. 5, D. T. Coates, Lincoln, 12 stones, 7 lbs.; No. 6, F. L. Thorpe, Trinity, 12 stones, 12½ lbs.; No. 7, J. B. Jackson, Worcester, 10 stones, 4 lbs.; stroke, J. R. Baker, New College, 11 stones, 4 lbs.; coxswain, E. A. Frichard, Oriel, 8 stones, 5 lbs.

B crew—Bow, H. C. Irvine, Magdalen, 10 stones, 12 lbs.; No. 2, H. A. Robertson, Balliol, 11 stones, 11 lbs.; No. 3, C. M. Isaacs, Lincoln, 12 stones, 5 lbs.; No. 4, J. H. Thompson, Brasenose, 12 stones, 3 lbs.; No. 5, F. H. N. Walker, Balliol, 12 stones, 4½ lbs.; No. 6, A. C. Hill, St. John's, 11 stones, 1½ lbs.; No. 7, M. F. Godden, Trinity, 12 stones, 2½ lbs.; stroke, M. H. E. Smith, Corpus, 10 stones, 8 lbs.; coxswain, G. H. Gay, Merton, 8 stones, 5 lbs.

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—A special Association football program arranged in the Scottish League, yielded the following results on Monday:

Rangers 2, Partick 0.  
Ayr 2, Aberdeen 2.  
St. Mirren 1, Hamilton 0.  
Partick 2, Hearts 0.  
Airdrieonians 2, Kilmarnock 0.  
Celtic 1, Clyde 0.  
Dundee 1, Hibernians 1.  
Motherwell 2, Morton 2.  
Third Lanark 2, Hibernians 1.

**NAVY MAN WINS SHOOT**  
SHANGHAI, China—The second annual Shanghai 45 caliber revolver and pistol championship competition for 1920, which was open to all comers, closed November 1. The competition was a success and will be an annual event. The gold medal was won by Lieutenant E. H. Cape, United States

## COLLEGE BODY FAVORS RULES

**Annual Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Takes Up Many Questions of Interest and Importance**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Provision was made for an annual national collegiate track and field meet, assurance was given that the football rules will not be changed to limit in any great extent the forward pass, support was granted to the movement for forming a new Olympic Committee for the United States, approval for the organization of an intercollegiate boxing association was withheld, and endorsement was given for the proposed establishment of a national department of physical education by Congress, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here recently.



© Sport & General, London  
C. R. Read

Other important action taken by the association was the adoption of a ruling that no member college shall allow an athlete to represent it in intercollegiate competition who represents any other athletic organization during his four years at college, either during the class terms or on summer vacation, without previous permission by the faculty; the condemnation of gambling in connection with any intercollegiate contest; the organization of an arbitration committee of nine to investigate and decide all rumors and charges of improper proselytizing of one college among the athletes of another.

Great interest was centered on the address of Dr. H. L. Williams, football coach at University of Minnesota, who spoke for E. K. Hall, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, who could not be present to report. Reviewing the arguments against the present use of the forward pass, advanced by some eastern university coaches following the close of the recent season, Dr. Williams said:

"Football rules, if I understand the sentiment of the committee correctly, are going to remain about as they are. The game as played at present is a very well-balanced sport. The public is very well satisfied with it as it is. Anything done to the rules that would lessen public interest would be very serious."

"I am inclined to believe that the football rules committee will be conservative. Opposition to the present game has come from the backward college which have not made the most of the modern game. The middle west is far ahead of the east in the development of the new game. Some limitation may be necessary on the forward pass so it will not run away with the game, but beyond this I do not believe we are ready to go."

Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago, strongly advocated the formation of a new Olympic Committee for the United States. "The present committee is made up largely of undesirable men," he said, "a type of men who should not be allowed to represent the United States." Professor Stagg told how he made two trips to the Olympic Games, the first in 1900 and the second in 1908. "I also believe that the Eastern Intercollegiate League should withdraw from affiliation with the National Amateur Athletic Union. They can be friendly if they wish, but they should not mix in the politics of the union. The eastern colleges are capable of standing on their own feet. For years I have opposed affiliation by the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and so far I have been successful in blocking any move in this direction."

Strong approval of the stand taken by Professor Stagg resulted in offering support to the movement for the formation of a controlling, elective body, to displace the present self-perpetuating committee which will be representative of all the various organizations which have to do with amateur sports in the United States.

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Publication of the rules for various branches of college sport formulated by the association under copyright was voted. To control the copyrights it was voted to form a corporation, as the association could not legally own copyrights.

Reports from the nine districts into which the association is divided were read by the chairmen of those districts or their proxies. In every case where there is a strong organization of the colleges into competitive conferences, the reports were optimistic, and where no organizations exist the reports were pessimistic as to the condition of athletic competition, eligibility, and good fellowship between the colleges of the district. These reports substantiated the sentiment of the meeting that local leagues of colleges should be formed wherever none now exists.

New colleges admitted to membership at the meeting were Cornell College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States Naval Academy, Centre College, Coe College, Miami University, and De Pau University.

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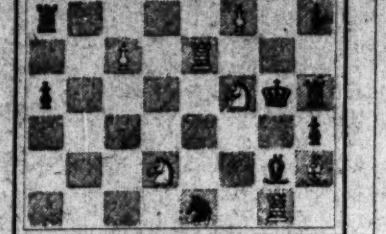
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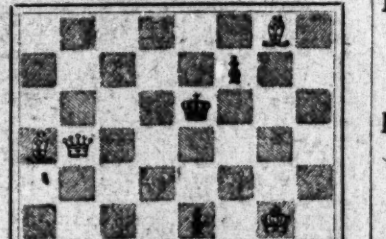
## CHESS

**PROBLEM NO. 223**  
By A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires  
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 11



White to play and mate in two moves

**PROBLEM NO. 224**  
By J. Berger  
Black Pieces 3

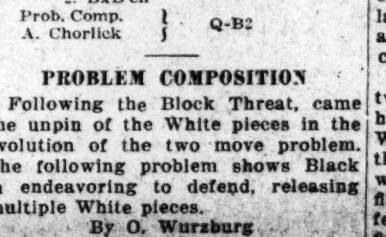


White to play and mate in three moves

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**  
No. 221. 1. R-QR3 K-Q4  
2. R-B6 ch K-K5  
3. RxB ch P-B5  
4. R-B5 ch P-Q6  
5. B-B3 ch B-Q3  
6. BxB ch Q-B2  
Prob. Comp. A. Chorkik

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**  
Following the Black Threat, came the union of the White pieces in the evolution of the two move problem. The following problem shows Black in endeavoring to defend, releasing multiple White pieces.

By O. Wurzberg  
Black Pieces 3



White to play and mate in two moves

**NOTES**  
The Southern Counties (tenth correspondence) championship England semi-final round was won by Cornwall who defeated Devonshire 17-14. The score of the 10 top boards follows:

DEVONSHIRE	CORNWALL
1. T. Taylor, Plymouth 10	C. M. Fox, Falmouth 10
2. H. E. Skirrow, Exeter 9	C. T. Jenkins, Holston 9
3. P. Motley, Exeter 8	S. V. Williams, Penzance 8
4. G. E. Thompson, Exeter 8	A. Menhenick, Wedderbridge 8
5. W. Turned, Torquay 7	F. R. Pascoe, Truro 7
6. H. H. Cope, H. Fracombe 6	W. S. Jackson, Harrow 6
7. R. S. Owen, Westward Ho 6	C. T. Bennett, Barnstaple 6
8. F. Fox, Paignton 5	R. Garby, Redruth 5
9. H. J. Mansfield, Witherridge 4	C. T. Trethov, Helston 4
10. S. Cox, Hont 3	A. W. Newton, Truro 3

The Ludeague Chess Club have entered the "A" League Competition. Australia reports the seven following players as entered for the Queensland championship: J. Cusado, C. L. R. Boyce, J. A. Boyce, Culpin, Caspersen, F. Poole, and F. Robinson.

Richard Retzl, who captured first prize at Gothenburg, was only able to finish fourth in a masters' tourney held recently at Berlin, Germany. Julius Breyer of Hungary was first with Bogoljuboff and Tartakower tied for second and third.

The Polish boy, Samuel Rzeschewski while attending a children's party in New York was asked if he would care to conduct a blindfold game of chess, to which he readily assented. Mr. Hillard, one of the guests and a former Harvard University student, was his opponent. Frequently the lad would pause in his frolics to emit a shrill whistle. When asked what it meant he said, "So that man will move faster." The game is remarkably accurate for one played under such circumstances and is given below.

The Boston (Massachusetts) Chess Club has announced simultaneous exhibitions to be given Saturday nights to which the public is invited.

G. H. Friberg emerged a winner in a rapid transit held at the Boylston Chess Club, Boston.

Max Gomberg is the present leader

## IOWA OUTLOOK IS UNCERTAIN

**Early-Season Absentees Is Proving to Be a Big Handicap to Coach J. N. Ashmore of the Varsity Basketball Squad**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
IOWA CITY, Iowa—Basketball prospects at the University of Iowa were never more uncertain than this winter. The Hawkeyes have three letter men from last year, but the play of the squad in practice has been uncertain and erratic. After Coach J. N. Ashmore has had his men in actual competition he will be better able to work his squad into shape for Iowa's opening game of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association schedule with the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, January 15.

Some early-season absentees have already lessened any chances the Hawkeyes might have had to stand at the top of the "Big Ten" this year. R. E. Finlayson '21, center and forward on the 1920 five, is out of the game, and will probably remain out for the winter. A. A. Devine '22, forward, went through the football season and will take some time to get in shape for basketball.

## NEW COACHES IN CONFERENCE

**Followers of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Basketball Race Will Watch Effect of Systems With Interest**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Just to what extent success in basketball depends on good coaching, or failure on the lack of it, may be interestingly illustrated in the race for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

University of Wisconsin has gained Dr. W. E. Meanwell, who developed four Badger championship teams, then two Missouri Valley Conference championship teams for the University of Missouri; while the University of Chicago has lost H. O. Page, who coached last year's "Big Ten" title winners, and is now using four coaches, including A. A. Stagg, athletic director. The relative performances of these two teams will be watched to see just how much depends on the coach. Wisconsin finished fifth last year in the Conference standing with 7 games won and 5 lost, while Chicago took first place with 10 victories and 2 defeats. Although without a coach of first rank in basketball standing, Chicago has seven veterans back, but a majority of these are not expected to appear in competition till late in the season, and for that reason Dr. Meanwell will probably have to develop a team largely his own.

This situation will probably be no handicap to Dr. Meanwell, as he will be able to develop teamwork and perfect the use of the short-pass game for which he is justly famous. Just the opposite condition prevails at Chicago, for the several veterans are already showing strong tendencies at individualism, every man starring for himself, with the passing game unorganized. The chief reason, in the opinion of many, for the defeat of the Maroon, in the interseasonal series last year with University of Pennsylvania, was their dependence on individualism, however brilliant, against the easterners who had teamwork reduced to perfection.

Another team that will be watched to see whether a change of coaches has been for better or worse is the University of Illinois squad. For the greater part of the season Illinois set the pace last year, and finished third with 8 wins and 4 losses. If the Illini team does not measure up to the standard set last year it will probably be due to the inability to play of C. R. Carney '22, star center, who was the leading scorer of the Conference, rather than to the work of F. J. Winters, the new coach.

A new team is being built at Purdue University, as but two of the veterans that played the Old Gold and Black in second place last year are back to play. Coach Ward Lambert has a reputation as one of the best coaches in the Conference, and should be able to develop another high-scoring machine.

If a good center can be found at University of Minnesota, Coach L. J. Cooke promises to make a strong bid for high honors this year, for he has a pair of fine forwards in Capt. A. C. Oes '22 and N. A. Arnison '21, and a number of capable guards. With most of the stars out of the game for the greater part of last season the Gophers won only 3 out of 12 games.

Northwestern University is looking for better success under the new athletic regime and the coaching of Raymond Elder, who is new at the Evansston institution this year. Indiana University lacks seasoned men, with Capt. E. S. Dean '21 as the only veteran. At center Dean was the best scorer on the team, ranking ninth in the Conference. Last year the Hoosiers finished fourth.

Ohio State University has been handicapped in the development of its quintet by the visit of its football team to California to play in the interseasonal match with University of California, as many of the football men are also basketball players. It may not get under way until late in the season, unless some unexpected stars are uncovered. Universities of Iowa and Michigan report large squads and some promising players, and their first games will be watched to see just what kind of machines they have developed.

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Capt. R. J. Kaufmann '21 will probably be the same defensive star at stationary guard this year that he was last. Kaufmann has ability at breaking up plays under the basket and can cover two men better than any Hawkeye guard in years. However, Kaufmann is not an offensive player. It is safe to say that he will be Iowa's low scoring man of the season.

P. J. Shimek '22, who played a brilliant floor and scoring game for the Old Gold in his first year on the team, will have to show considerable improvement to regain his old form, but is already playing a fast brand of basketball in his old position at forward. He and Kaufmann appear to be the only men sure of a place on the five, although Devine has the edge for the other forward if he can get in shape. He is same closely pressed by including A. H. Ehrenman '22 and C. J. Lohman '22, reserve men last year.

The one unexpected bright spot is the playing of G. H. Frohwein '22, at center. Although decidedly lacking in height, Frohwein is displaying some good form at floor work and basket shooting and it is believed that he will win the place over competition from J. R. Postema '22 and D. R. Jones '23, both of whom have the height, but not the all-around ability.

J. T. Smith '22 seems most likely to land the place at running guard. R. K. Klatt '21, L. S. Newcomb '21, G. W. Lee '21, and Max Kadesky '21 are other guards still in the race, any one of whom is likely to win the position. On the whole Iowa's squad clearly shows in practice that the season has not really begun. The men are playing only mediocre basketball and displaying good form on rare occasions.

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Jan. 14, Feb. 11, Apr. 8, May 6, Jun. 3, Aug. 1, Sep. 29, Nov. 27, Dec. 25	Emp. Britain
ST. JOHN—LONDON—HAMBURG	Emp. Britain
Jan. 14, Feb. 11, Apr. 8, May 6, Jun. 3, Aug. 1, Sep. 29, Nov. 27, Dec. 25	Emp. Britain
ST. JOHN—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP	Emp. Britain
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## APPEAL TO LABOR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Industrial Unrest Said to Be the Greatest Bar to Australian Progress and New Immigration Policy Should Be Assisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Australian News Office  
ADELPHI, South Australia.—The industrial unrest seems to be the greatest bar to Australian progress.

The lament of the State Treasurer, G. Ritchie, in an eloquent peroration to his first budget speech.

What Australia wanted, Mr. Ritchie said, was population to help a great country fill up its empty places. "We must not play the dog in the manger policy," he warned, "but assist the new immigration policy and see that those who come out to these shores are carefully chosen. It will require the cooperation of all our public, commercial and financial men to pull us through and I do not stop at these. It will need the united efforts of all. Unless the employer and employee can conceive their duty to each other and organize for their mutual benefit the nation cannot advance. We could unite to fight our national foe without. Why cannot we unite amicably to settle our industrial differences within to the mutual benefit of all?"

### Character Is Chief Asset

"The industrial problem seems to be the most difficult of solution to-day. In this matter and man must take a new view of life. Each has gained much by organization. Neither must abuse what each has gained. If the world is to be saved we must have a higher aim—that of duty. Unless this is recognized it will have to be paid for by general deterioration of character."

"The war has taught us more fully than ever that a nation's greatest asset is not its wheat, wool, minerals, manufactures, or its armaments, but the character of its people. Germany had all the things I have mentioned, but she went down. If we believe that a nation's greatest asset is the character of her people it must be lived out in our homes, churches, legislative halls, political organizations, and by employer and employee. Unless the individual realizes his responsibility and rises to it, the nation cannot rise."

The reply of the Labor leader, Mr. Gunn, to the appeal for unity, was that the same treasurer who made the appeal was now for the first time, going to tax the living wage. The trouble in Australia, he said, was that the men who could afford to carry increased burdens were not asked to do so in the same proportion as the working classes. He admitted that progress without unity was difficult, but unity was also very difficult, and a few years ago there was no such appeal for unity. In fact it was an appeal to crush the organization of the workers. Now that they had become so strong and powerful there was the appeal for unity.

### Conflicting Interests

Even in South Australia, protested the leader of the Labor Party, the difficulty of obtaining unity lay in the conflict of economic interests which compelled the workers to organize to prevent sweating and other evils. And that applied generally to Australia. Only the other day the advocate for the employers in the State Court asked for a living wage of 6s. 7d. per day!

"While we in this chamber," continued Mr. Gunn, "are listening to an appeal for unity from the government, the other chamber is mangle and nullifying our proposed industrial legislation. What are they doing for unity? While, through their representatives, the employers are asking the workers for unity what have they done to the president of the Federal Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Higgins? They have abused, persecuted and undermined him because he dared to bias a new track for the wage earners, and because he dared to fix the standard of living. By all the big interests of Australia, this man was looked upon as their enemy."

"It is in deeds and not words that we should judge people. Unity is only possible when we have a common purpose which will only be when the people, through constitutional agencies, can fully determine their economic condition. Then, and not till then, can there be unity. That is my answer, the workers' answer to the appeal which has been made."

### "Anything Will Do"

Still another aspect of the industrial attitude of Australia was presented by His Excellency, the Governor, when he addressed the graduates of the Adelaide University. Sir Archibald Weigall emphasized that a university should be the center of the clearest thought and the clearest spirit. Everything in Australia from an agricultural point of view was easy, and the tendency, therefore, had been to say "Anything will do." The universities in the Commonwealth had a tremendous opportunity to counteract that tendency—the tendency of turning work into play. In Australia the university had much to do to screw up the average man to a realization of his duty to the community and to the industry in which he was engaged. It was a blunder to confuse happiness with pleasure, or play with ease.

Long-continued and ever-increasing effort was a splendid thing, even in a country like Australia, whose national sport appeared to be holiday-making. He had been struck by the fact that in this country a man might have endless initiative, imagination and individuality, but was averse to putting himself at the head of any particular move-

## MAGYAR AGITATION AMONG THE SLOVAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A former official of the Magyar Legation in Vienna, Frantisek Schuller, recently caused to be published copies of documents relating to Magyar intrigues in Slovakia. In thus divulging the intrigues of the press department of the legation, Mr. Schuller was infringing injunctions as to official silence, but he did this fully aware of the great service he would be rendering to his native country. As a result, the Magyars have been active in issuing official repudiations of these documents, but now comes the statement in reply, which has been duly attested in legal form, from Mr. Schuller himself.

This statement is said to leave no doubt as to the authenticity of the documents published. Mr. Schuller relates how he discovered, after a few weeks service in the legation, that the press department was carrying on an enormous amount of corruption, espionage and propaganda, which might have most dangerous consequences, and which, in fact, was threatening the Austrian and Czech-Slovak republics with a fresh war. Documents and negotiations in the press department revealed propaganda at home and abroad, that arms were being smuggled in, that millions were being expended for the purpose of producing a revolt, and that people and newspapers were being bought over to the same end.

After deep consideration Mr. Schuller decided to do all in his power to preserve the peace of Europe, and the lives of his Magyar brothers. Documents which related to the propaganda were, therefore, handed over to the editorial office of the "Vilagosas," whence, after being copied, they were returned intact, and not in part, as the press department of the legation had endeavored to state. Ministerial Counselor, Arpad Reich of the Magyar legation, has published the statement that certain of the documents which were disclosed by Mr. Schuller were false, but the latter declares that the Minister knows full well that the documents were originals, signed by his own hand. Mr. Schuller goes into detail in the description of the documents themselves, and the exact places in which they were kept in the departments of the legation. He further shows that it would have been impossible for him to manufacture these documents, under the conditions prevailing in the press department.

## JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Conditions of life prevailing in Kiev, and the attitude of the Jewish population in the Ukraine toward Bolshevism, have been described by E. M. Kulisher, Professor of Criminal Law at Petrograd and later at Kiev, and president of the Jewish political committee at Kiev. A picture is drawn of the complete stagnation of life in Kiev. In the center of the most fertile part of Europe there is starvation, ill-health. The harvest was very fine and goods are available, but the price makes them almost impossible. "Only the communists and speculators have all they need," Mr. Kulisher said. Kiev is described as producing nothing. Factories are idle, except those working on munition and army supplies, and the printing press engaged in printing Soviet money to absurd limits. All paper is requisitioned for propaganda in the army and abroad, consequently there are no books and the only newspapers are small Bolshevik bulletins, the whole issue of which is placarded.

Mr. Kulisher declares that what is now going on in Russia and the Ukraine has nothing in common with Communism or the dictatorship of the proletariat, either. "The workers and peasant power" is described as a purely demagogic, diplomatic maneuver, and the whole so-called independent Soviet Ukrainian Republic is a myth and a great bluff. The Ukraine is, in fact, a conquered Muscovite territory.

In speaking of the Jewish attitude toward Bolshevism, Mr. Kulisher said this could not be judged by what happened when General Dinekin's troops left Kiev. The joy then expressed by almost all circles of the Jewish population should not be taken as indicative of sympathy with the entrance of the Bolsheviks, which was then expected, but as the result of the relief which was felt by the Jews who, during all the time of the Dinekin rule, were literally afraid to show themselves on the streets. On the contrary, the point was stressed that the majority of the Jews are hostile toward Bolshevism, its trading and manufacturing people, who are mostly afflicted by Bolshevik rule.

## MR. GRABSKI'S RESIGNATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The Minister of Finance, Ladislas Grabski, has sent in his resignation in consequence of the demand to that effect of the party which he represents. The leader of the Populist-Nationalist League (which forms the extreme right of the Diet), Professor Giombinski, has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Witosek, stating that the National Democrats are dissatisfied with the insufficient measure of influence in the cabinet exerted by their chief representative, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Grabski, and therefore are recalling him.

## CLOTHING BUREAU TRAINS CONSUMER

Education in Thrifty, Efficient and Intelligent Buying Is Provided by Boston Women's City Club Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Training the consumer to be intelligent, thrifty and efficient in buying, and at the same time awake to her influence on costs and conditions, is the object of the clothing information bureau maintained by the Women's City Club of Boston. The bureau is the outgrowth of the community information service provided by the war service committee of the club. Following the armistice it was found that the demand created during wartime persisted, and the bureau, profiting by emergency experience, has been successfully continued on a peacetime basis.

"Two of the main objectives of the bureau," Ada P. Blanchard, director of the bureau, explains, "are standardization of materials and education of the women buyers to register their demands. The former movement is reflected in the pure fabric legislation that has been urged during the past two or three years. The need of the latter is shown in the fact that it is practically impossible for business women to buy a suitable business dress or suit. The demand has not been effectively enough registered for the manufacturer to recognize it. That is only an instance, but the bureau provides a means for registering all such demands."

### Bureau Program

The program of the clothing information bureau is, primarily, educative. It includes instruction in fundamental business methods and the details of buying; the problems of the retailer and the manufacturer; care, renovation and construction of clothes; and standards in clothing and quality of textiles. In order to reach the public on these various questions, conferences and classes are held on a wide range of kindred subjects, from development of clothing to the present-day methods of making and marketing the product. All channels of publicity, demonstrations and exhibits, and interrelation with social, economic, industrial and commercial agencies are being used to spread the information in the hands of the bureau.

Many retailers, the director says, prefer to sell to a buyer who can appreciate values and qualities. A person who buys ignorantly, it is pointed out, many times finds that the goods purchased do not do what is expected of them, with the result that there is misunderstanding and loss. In this connection the bureau serves in determining value and quality, and seeks to educate consumers in their rights. In this way a check is exercised on the retailer, insuring honest advertising and better goods.

"Cooperation from the better class of manufacturers and retailers has been lacking," Miss Blanchard said. "We have been readily supplied with exhibits, information and advice. The farseeing commercial men realize that the intelligent buyer in the long run is the most satisfactory and satisfied customer."

### Taught in Schools

"Girls are being taught the fundamentals of clothing questions in the schools, but the older women have not had this advantage. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the buying is done by the women, and the realization of the need of a new knowledge—the knowledge of buyingship—has come. This embraces all the educational objectives of the bureau."

Miss Blanchard agreed that no inconsiderable effort needs to be exerted in the direction of educating the consumer to more rational standards of designing. She added that manufacturers and merchants have been too apt to assume that the demand for modes made by the younger people is the prevailing demand. The clothing bureau has also become a national clearing house of information. Data of all sorts bearing on cloth and clothing has been collected, and a library is being gathered together. Data has been filed which will aid legislative activities of any organization supporting statutes affecting the clothing industry. As a pioneer in its particular field, the clothing bureau serves also as a model and acts as adviser to groups undertaking kindred development within an organization or in a community.

## ONTARIO'S PLAN FOR COMMUNITY HALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Ontario News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Progress by the Ontario farmer government in its avowed effort to better farming conditions in the Province was indicated by a recent event at Mr. Brydges, where one of the first community halls under the government subsidy plan was officially opened by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture. Under the provisions of an act passed last session, rural municipalities may obtain a grant from the Ontario Government for the construction of a community hall provided that it meets requirements laid down by the act. It was contended that if community centers could be established and made sufficiently attractive to the young people, a part of the problem of rural depopulation would be solved. The justification of the plan was seen

in its immediate adoption by many rural municipalities.

In opening the new hall at Mr. Brydges, where club rooms, public hall and gymnasium are combined, with an athletic field adjacent, Mr. Doherty declared the event marked an epoch in Ontario rural life. He intimated the greater part of the problem had yet to be solved, but the application of cooperation would accomplish the desired result. Cooperation was the most needed thing and should be applied not only to buying commodities used by the farmer but in the selling of wheat and all the rest of his products. Failure to cooperate in marketing resulted in great financial loss to the farmer and to the country at large.

## CRITICISM OF ARMENIA RULING

Mr. Wilson's Exclusion of Sivas, Diarbekr, Harput, and Adana Are Considered Unsatisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Committee for Armenian Independence has issued the following statement concerning the Associated Press report that President Wilson in delimiting the boundaries of the Armenian state had not included the provinces of Diarbekr, Sivas, Harput and Adana:

"The exclusion from Armenia of the provinces of Diarbekr, Sivas, Harput and Adana, to whose purely Armenian character all international treaties have attested, will disappoint many prominent Europeans and Americans whose hope, as voiced for Viscount Bryce, was that an Armenian state would include all the provinces of greater Armenia, as well as the province of Adana, better known as Cilicia or Armenia Minor. The justice of the Armenian claim to its heritage was recognized by both President Wilson and the other allied leaders while they were framing the articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as is seen in Article 22. In a cable message from Paris on March 19, 1919, President Wilson, assuring William Jennings Bryan, who had urged the inclusion of all Armenian provinces in Armenia, said: 'My interest in Armenia is identical with your own.'"

"The only pretext for the circumscription of the Armenian territories being now persistently advanced by certain powers which aspire to the fertile and rich Armenian provinces of Diarbekr, Sivas, Harput and Adana is that without some concessions to the expense of Armenia, the Turks will not ratify the Peace Treaty. Such a pusillanimous policy will eventually prove a boomerang for the Allies, because there are others besides the Turks who will be encouraged by it to repudiate treaties."

## HOW FORDNEY TARIFF AFFECTS CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Whether the Fordney Tariff Bill becomes law in the United States or not, it has had an effect on agricultural conditions in Ontario during the time it has been under discussion. In view of the heavy duty proposed for Canadian wheat brought into the United States, companies in the latter country which had purchased big amounts of wheat in the most satisfactory and satisfied customer.

"As soon as the bill had passed the House of Representatives, the railways received the request for cars, with the information that wheat must be over the border the night before the embargo went into effect. In order to escape high duty, cars have been obtained and shipments are being expedited."

## BUILDING NORMAL IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The building activities in Montreal during 1920, as indicated by the permits granted at the City Hall, compare favorably with the total for the previous year, and indicate in a measure a return to the normal rate of construction in the city. Up to the end of the year the number of permits granted for new buildings was 1398, for the construction of buildings valued at \$11,150,037.

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## COUNCIL TO TAKE UP HOUSING SHORTAGE

Leaders of Chambers of Commerce Will Discuss Relief Plans—New Year Business Conditions Are "Poor but Sound"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The housing shortage in the United States now reaches 1,250,000 homes, according to estimates obtained from the National Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which will shortly hold a meeting to discuss measures whereby the situation may be relieved. John Fisher, manager of the chamber's civil development department, believes that 4,000,000 persons in this country are inadequately housed.

"For a number of years prior to the world war," said Mr. Fisher recently, "it is conservatively estimated that there were erected in the United States between 350,000 and 400,000 family dwellings in a year. This includes houses and apartments. During the war, construction of houses was practically at a standstill, with the exception of what building was done by the government. As a result of this, we came out of the war far behind our regular building program. The situation has not improved a great deal since the signing of the armistice, except for a brief spurt early in 1919, because those who contemplated building homes put it off until prices should become stabilized."

"In 1919 it is estimated that there were built only about 70,000 houses in the United States, while the number erected during 1920 will probably turn out to have been even smaller than that figure."

"While it is true there are many houses for sale, these are nearly all now occupied by tenants. The number of houses for rent in most communities is practically nil, and the majority of these houses are not suitable for the needs of the average wage-earner."

The new year begins with general business conditions throughout the country "poor but sound," said Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in his semi-annual review of the business situation issued on Saturday.

"According to Mr. Douglas, a determined and constructive effort is being exerted to bring about a change for the better by teamwork and cooperation. In the entire absence of any apprehension of a money panic, he sees the most encouraging feature of the whole situation."

"How long the present situation will last is a subject of much speculation and inquiry," says Mr. Douglas. "The general thought is that the winter months will be quiet, and that, as the spring opens, there will be an appreciable change for the better."

## ACTIVITY RESUMED IN TEXTILE MILLS

Plants Return to More Normal Schedules in New England—Workers Accept Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resumption of industrial activity, particularly in the textile industry, took place yesterday throughout a majority of the manufacturing centers of New England, and was marked by the acceptance of a wage reduction of 2 1/2 per cent by many textile mill operatives who returned to work. Many of the plants have been shut down for several weeks owing to the slackening demand from the consumer and unstable conditions in the wholesale and retail trade, while others have been closed from one to three weeks for inventory.

Cotton mills in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, some of which have been operating on a reduced schedule, went back to a full working week in the majority of cases. Textile workers in Manchester, New Hampshire, about 20,000 in number, resumed work yesterday at the reduced wage. Leather workers in Peabody, Danvers and Salem, Massachusetts, however, have voted to refuse to accept a wage reduction, although but 46 per cent of the workmen in the industry are employed at present. Workers in other large New England industrial centers returned to work following an inventory shut down but at no general cut in wages.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the mills of the American Woolen Company are situated, the labor situation has been recently complicated by a movement of an element of the Amalgamated Textile Workers to form "one big union." This effort has been resisted by officers of the national union, and a meeting of a chamber of Labor composed of delegates claiming to represent 50 unions and 75,000 workers voted Sunday night against the aim of the radical element.

The American Woolen Company has been operating on a reduced schedule following a period of closure, but announced no wage reduction last month when a general cut of 2 1/2 per cent was decided upon by the textile manufacturers. The general secretary of the amalgamated expresses the conviction that William M. Wood, president of the company, will not reduce wages. He bases his statement on the belief that the cut is unjustified.

CANADIAN HEIRS' POSITION  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Subsiders of Great Britain resident in Canada are not entitled to inherit real or personal property in the United States under existing treaties between this country and England un-

til formal notice has been given as required by the treaty, the Supreme Court held yesterday. The opinion was in a suit brought by Canadian heirs of a Kansas intestate. Practically all British possessions except Canada have filed the required formal notice, the court said.

## ARGENTINA GIVES RENEWED PLEDGE

Official Welcome Is Extended to Mr. Colby at Buenos Aires—Greater Intercourse Is Urged

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Mutual declarations of warm friendship between the United States and Argentina, and the exchange of visits to Presidents Wilson and Irigoyen, marked addresses of Mr. Torelli, acting Foreign Minister, and Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, at a banquet on Sunday. Members of the Argentine Cabinet and of Mr. Colby's party were present.

Mr. Colby, who visited Brazil and Uruguay as a personal emissary of President Wilson, returning official visits, described his call here as that of "only an admiring and appreciative guest passing a few brief hours in your midst, but long enough to deliver a message of the friendship and good will I bear you." He referred to many things which tend to sow misunderstanding, including the "impalpable and sinister activity of the propagandist who is willing to deceive and embitter a whole people to serve his sordid ends." He declared that "there is no better way to counteract these regrettable tendencies than an open meeting, face to face, of disinterested and responsible spokesmen of friendly peoples, the encouragement of every form of intercourse, and frequent and intimate official and unofficial exchanges between them."

Mr. Torelli described as an "unforgettable token of friendship" the courtesies extended by the United States during the war, when she offered an escort of war vessels to the Argentine battleship Rivadavia during a visit of that vessel to the United States on an important mission.

The friendship uniting Argentina and the United States is more than "banal sentiment," says the "Epoca," the official government organ. "Situating in extreme South America," the newspaper continues, "we have always directed our glance to the far north with the certainty of finding there a live, robust, loyal and advanced support for us, as for all nations which have arisen from emancipating revolutions. From the beginning of the past century, the north American federation has constantly furnished us an example to follow. First in demonstrating the possibility of the existence of a strong and vigorous nation politically organized as a Democratic representative republic, the United States has had successive valuable experiences of which we have taken advantage with evident profit. We expect much from the visit of Mr. Colby, and we believe we will gain much knowing each other better."

## KU-KLUX KLAN'S REVIVAL PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a mass meeting to protest against the revival of the Ku-Klux Klan in the south and its extension into northern states, held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night at the Palace Casino, Robert W. Bagnall, a field secretary of the organization, made a plea for trained leadership, with a wise program for Negroes, who, he said, are thinking as never before, and clamoring for leadership and direction. "The organization of the desires and instincts of these masses of people must be sound, making for racial solidarity, education of both races and the end of wrongs and the accordance of equal treatment, politically, economically and socially to every American alike," said Mr. Bagnall, adding that "such leadership must fight the resurrection of an organization which, according to the United States Government, has murdered 7000 people in its heyday of influence, the Ku-Klux Klan."

The Ku-Klux of today are trying to carry on a program of terrorism similar to that waged by them in 1871, according to Miss Mary Ovington White, chairman of the organization's board of directors.

## COMMANDER TELLS OF KIEL INCIDENT

NEW YORK, New York—Theodore G. Elyson, former commander of the United States destroyer Brooks, who was relieved of his command at Kiel after refusing to comply with orders of German officers to leave the harbor, arrived here yesterday on the army transport Cantigny.

The incident occurred September 20 last, shortly after the Brooks was anchored in the harbor. A German naval officer boarded the ship, Commander Elyson said, and ordered him to leave. When he refused, the German left and another German officer, commanding the port, came aboard. "He told me that the Brooks could not remain in the harbor, as the United States was still at war with Germany," Commander Elyson said. "I repeated my orders and declined to go. Then he said he would give me 30 minutes to clear out of the harbor or I would be cannonaded. I did not tell him that I had as much ammunition as he had. I continued, however, to refuse to go."

Nothing happened, he added, and the Germans did not carry out their threat. Later he reported the incident to Rear Admiral Hughes, and his transfer was requested shortly afterward.

## THEATERS

### "Her Man"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
Clara Joel and Willard Mack offer Mr. Mack's latest drama "Her Man," at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut, December 31, 1920.  
Mike McKenna..... John J. Sparks  
Philip Yeager..... Joseph Sweeney  
Noel..... T. T. Tamamoto  
Shirley Todd Wilson..... Marshall Vincent  
Taobell..... Zola Talma  
Yarls..... Nathaniel Sack  
Bud Jenks..... Sam Fielding  
Mr. Bill Trainor..... Willard Mack  
Mrs. Bill Trainor..... Clara Joel

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A reviewer is completely baffled sitting before a melodrama such as Mr. Mack's "Her Man." All the necessary ingredients seem to be present. Laughter and tears have been provided; there is a debt of honor, a possibility of a mortgage on the ranch, a pistol shot followed by complications, a couple Irishman with a heart of gold, ditty Japanese servant, with ditty local color (especially California sun-kissed brand), a busy villain, a surprise, a thunderstorm—in fact, it is impossible to discover that Mr. Mack has omitted anything. And yet the first-night audience seemed to receive the whole rather coldly.

It is a perplexing question to determine why one melodrama "goes" and another does not. Probably it is beyond the analytical power of spectators to find a reason. Hence the reviewer's helplessness, alluded to in the first paragraph. But there is one positive clue. A melodrama must be plausible—at least, it must seem plausible while being played. The necessary exaggeration of incident matters not at all, provided each appears to flow logically from what precedes. An audience must not be allowed time to pause for analysis when witnessing this type of play. And an audience must believe that there is some basis of fact, or possibility of fact, in the premises.

It is in its foundations that Mr. Mack's play is weak. The hero, by incredible thoughtlessness, brings the melodrama down upon his own head, and although he, in the end, escapes any serious consequences, that result is attributable to luck rather than to any qualities in his own character. We are asked to believe that a man will unknowingly contract a debt of honor of \$14,000, thus putting himself in the power of the villain.

His wife and friend have the greatest difficulty in finding out what the trouble is all about. When they do, they are ready with assistance which earlier given would have made the subsequent melodrama impossible. It is again unlikely that a reasonable man should fear to trust those about him. But to make all secure for the hero, there is a deus ex machina in the shape of a sheriff, who solves the problem off-stage.

Now, however ingenious the complications, and Mr. Mack's complications are ingenious, the story does not hold because of its lack of stability in the foundations. It is an actor's play—that is to say, each incident is conceived with knowledge of the theater and a shrewd eye to its acting possibilities, but the logical connections are weak. Thus it happens that the audience appear to question what they should accept on trust.

The acting is adequate, both Mr. Mack and Miss Joel playing with naturalness and restraint. The lesser roles are in fairly capable hands. Taken as a whole, the play is too conventional in technique and in its portrayal to arouse great enthusiasm.

## POWER COMPANIES IN MAINE CONSOLIDATE

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Central Maine Power Company has been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to take over eight electric light and power companies having a combined capitalization of more than \$2,000,000. Authority also is given these concerns to dispose of their properties, franchises, etc., to the Central Maine Power Company.

The companies to be consolidated are the Hartland Electric Light and Power Company, Newport Light and Power Company, Union Light and Power Company, Waldoboro Water, Electric Light and Power Company, Wiscasset Electric Light and Power Company, Solon Electric Light Company, Brunswick and Bath Light and Power Company, and Penobscot Bay Electric Company, with the exception of the gas plant at Belfast of the last-named company.

## NEW ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—To conduct a campaign of public service in cooperation with chambers of commerce, labor and other organizations, in an effort to solve social, industrial and political problems, the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies has been organized under the presidency of Herbert Hoover. This is to be the nucleus of one great organization welding the entire engineering forces of the nation into unified work in the interests of public service. There are special committees to consider reorganization of both federal and state government. Another committee is cooperating with other organizations in a campaign to eliminate waste from industry.

## PILGRIM SOCIETY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—The offer of the New England Society of New York, to erect a stone front to Pilgrim Hall, was accepted at the annual meeting of the Pilgrim Society. Arthur Lord of Plymouth was elected president and Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, one of the vice-presidents.

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### Classified Advertisements

#### NOTICES

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY  
On September 10, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.  
All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed.  
JOSEPH C. ALLEN, Commissioner of Banks.  
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(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## GUTHRY'S 'DEBURAU'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Deburau," a comedy by Sacha Guitry, adapted by Granville Barker, presented under the direction of David Belasco at the Belasco Theatre, New York, evening of December 21, 1920. The cast: Jean-Gaspard Deburau.....Lionel Atwill Marie Duplessis.....Elsie Mackay Monsieur Bertrand.....Bernard A. Reinold Hubert Druce Laurence.....Joseph Herbert LaPlante.....Rowland Buckstone Justine.....Margot Kelly Madame Richard.....Pauline Merriam Clara.....Marie Bryar Honorine.....Isabel Leighton Clement.....Edmund Gurnan "Barker".....Sidney Toler Money Taker.....Helen Rehner Unknown Lady.....Loyla Burnand Journalist.....St. Clair Bayless Lady with Loggia.....Edna Goss Madame Rabouin.....Rose Coghlan Young Man.....John Loeche Maid.....Sallye Bergman Master Charles.....George Ryan Charles Deburau.....Morgan Farley Doctor.....John L. Shine Promoter.....Fred Bickel Scene Shifter.....Robert Roland

NEW YORK, New York.—Playwrights have dramatized novels and they have dramatized biographies; but it remained for the Frenchman, Sacha Guitry, three years ago, in the height of the final German drive, to dramatize an essay in criticism. The piece which Granville Barker has adapted in English for Mr. Belasco's eye might, by liberal construction, be counted as an example of dramatized biography; for it furnishes a picture of Jean Gaspard Deburau, a man who flourished on the Parisian stage in the thirties, and accordingly it resembles, if actors may be compared with statesmen, the piece which John Drinkwater wrote not long ago outlining events in the life of the man who was President of the United States in Civil War times. But in Guitry's work, facts concerning the history of a Parisian mime, who wore the white pantaloons and coat of Pierrot at the Funambules Theatre, are subordinated to opinions. So whereas Drinkwater's endeavor in "Abraham Lincoln" is to restate in terms of theatrical impersonation and action certain historic details given in a large and comprehensive volume by Lord Charnwood, Guitry's purpose in "Deburau" is to transfer into dialogue, or more accurately speaking, portraiture, into monologue, some aesthetic points noted in a small and informal sketch by the critic of 90 years ago, Jules Janin.

New Yorkers, then, must find the theme of "Deburau" somewhat unusual. Not that they have often enough of late been flattered by the appeal intellectual, especially in productions on the little theater order; and not that they have responded enthusiastically to that appeal. But here they are asked not simply to do a little serious thinking on an episode in artistic history, but to get into an ecstasy over the views which a French writer of secondary fame expressed, once upon a time, about a performer whose field was the subsidiary one of pantomime. Now, as a public, New Yorkers can scarcely be said ever to have taken the same passionate interest in criticism and theories of appreciation that Parisians have taken. At the beginning of the year 1921, they are found complacently reading dramatic reviews written in the very method and almost in the style of those which their great-grandfathers read in 1821, when Mr. Cooper was appearing at the theater in Anthony Street and was causing bewilderment because he acted one night in tragedy and the next in comedy. Again, the books of the stage which learned men both of their own community and of other American centers publish, are as a rule mere handy reference guides for the use of persons in the acting profession, or summaries suited to the needs of students taking university examinations in English literature. They are rarely, if ever, documents of the sort which Janin wrote about the great clown of the Funambules.

Strictly, "Deburau," far from being a play with a historic figure of the stage as the subject, is a play with the art of comedy as the subject, its laughter answering to that described by Meredith as "impersonal and of unrivaled politeness." Not the character of Jean-Gaspard Deburau, therefore, as impersonated by Mr. Atwill at the Belasco Theatre, but the talk of this personage as uttered, modulated and cadenced by Mr. Atwill is the principal matter. Nor does it concern us whether the Belasco production will do justice to the story and look at us with that long-drawn expression of melancholy which we have seen portrayed in old engravings of Jean-Gaspard. Not the scene in which Deburau is represented as acting a part in dumb-show before a brilliant audience of Parisians, and not that in which he is represented as sentimentalizing over Marie Duplessis, after having abandoned his wife, but the scene in which he narrates to the journalist the experiences of his youth as a member of a company of strolling rope-dancers and that in which he teaches his son how to take up the career which he himself is laying down, are the important ones in the Guitry piece. And in these scenes, Mr. Atwill, on the occasion of the second New York performance, rose to every opportunity and responsibility, whether in gentleness or harshness of voice, whether in delicacy or vigor of gesture and whether in grace of smile or severity of frown.

The stage-settings and the details of stage management of "Deburau" would bear precise and thorough discussion all by themselves. They are a subject about which record ought to be made for actors and theatrical managers in times to come, and they will unquestionably be a significant part of that Belasco tradition, which in every season forming. The translation of the French text into rhyming

English, made by Mr. Barker, is delightful to listen to, although it makes no attempt at recalling the period of the play, the vocabulary being that of today's common speech. "Deburau" is a one-part piece, and it presents in its long list of characters no woman of especial significance. Possibly the author would have made sure the permanent popularity of his experiment if he had bravely met the problem of including Jean-Gaspard's wife among the figures. Had he given Mme. Deburau a place in his scheme he would have been able, in all probability, to develop something in the way of feminine interest less rapid and stupid than the Marie Duplessis intrigue. His labor might have been a little greater, but his effect would, without doubt, have been stronger.

## "MISS LULU BETT." BY ZONA GALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Miss Lulu Bett" by Miss Zona Gale, from her novel of that title, produced by Brock Pemberton at the Belmont Theatre, New York City, evening of December 27, 1920. The cast: Monna Deane.....Lola Shore Dwight Herbert Deacon.....William E. Holden

NEW YORK, New York.—There need be no discussion of the comparative success or failure with which Miss Gale has translated her book into terms of the stage. Many of those who have enjoyed the book say the translation has been made with considerable fidelity to the original; others think that much of the story's charm of telling has been lost in the process. The opinion of neither is valuable. The point at issue in dramatizations of novels must be, not whether the play is faithful to the book, but whether it is good as a play; it must stand on its own feet.

On this basis "Miss Lulu Bett" may be estimated as an ordinary comedy about everyday folks, told with occasional distinction of line and character sketching. The story has been done on the stage, this way or that, a hundred times or more; the story of the household drudge who finally finds herself in freedom. Her own twist is given to the yarn, without which the whole structure would fall into the class of the merely mediocre.

Lulu Bett has slaved for her sister's family for years. Her days divided into three meals, her hours timed by the rising bread, her minutes by the falling apple peel, she is exiled among a family which thinks of her only in terms of food, and whose daily round of petty concerns imprisons her like a hedge of thorns. She begins to feel her individuality breaking free when Uncle Ninian invites her to go with the family to the theater in the city. She jokes her way through a mock marriage with Ninian, only to discover the twist in the plot. Dwight Deacon, the justice as well as dentist, remembers that a civil marriage is binding in those circumstances. Very well, says Ninian, he will stand by it. Lulu agrees, though not without considerable hesitation on her part, and amazement on the part of the folks.

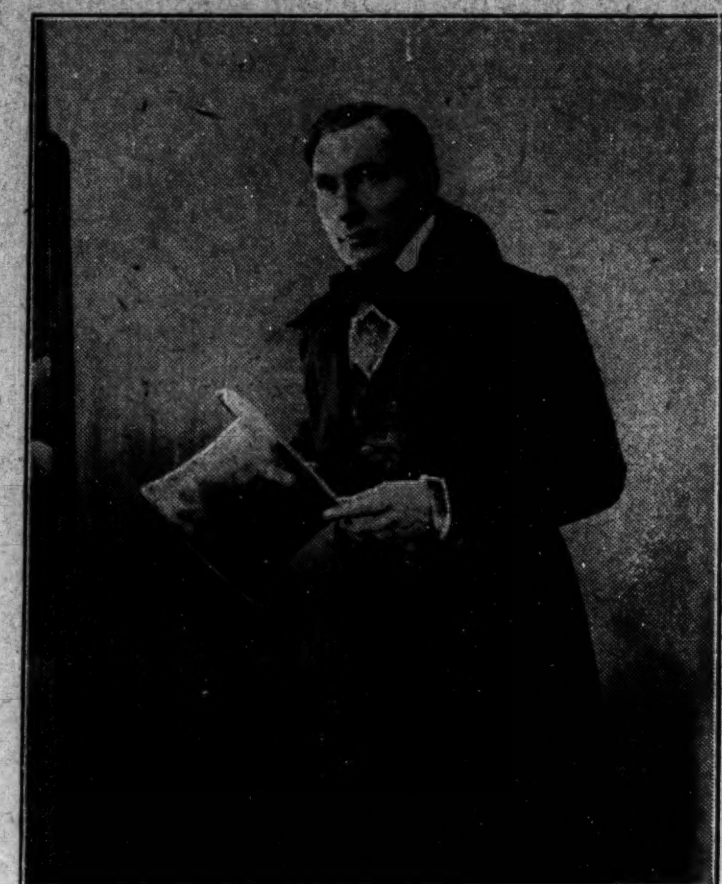
But Lulu comes back, and alone. Ninian at Savannah, Georgia (Lulu always carefully mentioned the state) has informed her that he thinks he has another wife. He has gone to Oregon to find out. Dwight and his pining puss, Ina, compel Lulu, on penalty of being deprived of the great privilege of resuming work for them "on the old terms," to keep silent about it. Bigamy, the mere aroma of it, would not set well on Dwight's family pride. Lulu goes back to work, but she is never the same again. The bud that has begun to blossom cannot retold its petals. Dwight, of course, makes things as miserable as possible for her, by inferring that Ninian's first wife story was mere fiction to cover his cooling affection for Lulu.

Now Lulu, suddenly lifted into the ecstasy of being cared for by herself, without the cooking, cannot endure the suspicion that Ninian has become tired of her. She forces Dwight to write asking Ninian the truth. Contradiction follows the bud's first story comes. Once more Dwight's pride bears down upon Lulu. Having at last obtained the truth which clears her of the dreadful stain of not being wanted by Ninian, she agrees not to tell it to the gossiping town, and all for the sake of little, worthless Diana. But Lulu does not go back to drudgery. She strikes out for herself. When the play ends the bud is nearing full bloom. As the piece was played on the first night young Cornish, the piano dealer, was hovering about Lulu at the close. This ending has been changed for the better by having Ninian return with news that he is free to marry Lulu.

This is a thin interesting story, saved from inexcusable flatness by the twist and told with insight into character and not with expert attention to dramatic necessities. One or two scenes only have gripping power. Only by close scrutiny of Lulu's development does the playgoer's attention become worth while. And this is as much because of Miss-McComas as Miss Gale. For out of musical comedy, a flier in the films, and the lamented Allan Brooks farce this actress has come to demand attention for her undoubted potentialities as an emotional actress. Her drudgery is pitiful in its suggestion of the softness of lovable character hardened by circumstance, frozen with unappreciative kindness. Here and later, when she stands again numbed by the brutality of events, and later still, when she hesitates in awe before the wondrous prospect of individual freedom, Miss McComas acts with constant charm, emphatic economy of detail, and great promise of

much finer things if good direction continues to develop her inherent ability.

Mr. Pemberton directs the piece with perhaps a trifle too much concession to the back-to-the-audience style, but he does create the illusion of removing the fourth wall of family affairs. He even drops one curtain on a rising infection, leaving the distinct impression that the argument continues during intermission. His



Lionel Atwill

Appearing in New York production of Sacha Guitry's "Deburau"

lighting effects and sets are beautiful, and his casting, for the most part, is adequate. Lola Shore, perhaps because she is not one, makes the child Monna bearable; and this is not a criticism of any children other than those the stage imagines to be such. Mr. Holden is a bit too refined for the Dwight who would fit the picture. The others are equal to the not difficult demands made of them.

## "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" REVIVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," revived at the Court Theatre, London, by J. B. Fagan. The cast: Theseus.....Eugene Leahy Lysander.....Ivan Samson Demetrius.....Terence O'Brien Philostrate.....Fred Kitchin Jr. Egeus.....Moffat Johnston Quince.....Miles Maitland Snug.....Naylor Grimson Bottom.....Alfred Clark Puck.....George Desmond Starveling.....H. O. Nicholson Hippolyta.....Joyce Kennedy Hermia.....Leah Bateman Helena.....Audrey Caarten Oberon.....Mary Grey Titania.....Elizabeth Irving Puck.....Iris Hawkins Peaseblossom.....Nellie Prouse Cobweb.....Annie Kasnar Mustardseed.....Sonia Yudin Moth.....Ina Piender First Fairy.....Daphne Scorer Second Fairy.....Dorothy Boyd Singing Fairy.....Dorothy Boyd

LONDON, England.—We grown-ups have all seen them so many times, yet always with fresh pleasure—these fascinating creatures of Shakespeare's young imagination, when Lylly, not Marlowe was his master, and he felt himself free to follow his sweetest and most lyrical impulses, wherever they might lead.

So, once more, with renewed delight, we met them all in the Court Theatre that Mr. Fagan has arrayed in a new garb of buff back-ground, festooned with fruits, for this his new venture in a house that he hopes to devote, henceforth, wholly to Shakespeare. He has made a good beginning; for the company of clever actors gathered there gave us a very cheerful evening's entertainment, in a setting of great beauty.

To the average playgoer, and to the younger holiday folk, whom the exquisite poetry and so delicate romance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in part excites, the test of success will be the humors of those hard-handed men of Athens, and their play within the play. These are completely successful; there is not a weak spot in this section of the cast. Mr. Fagan, with the perspicacity that is now expected from him, has discovered, for his Bottom, a comedian of unusual ability. Mr. Alfred Clark, hitherto unknown to us, is to be warmly congratulated. Though inferior to such an actor as Mr. Ben Greet, for example, in his ingenuity at contriving comic business, he gave us, nevertheless, a remarkable performance. His powerful voice, breaking occasionally, at will, into a ludicrous squeak; his imperturbably stolid expression; his total lack of conscious humor; and the technical certainty with which he scored his points, made his rendering one of the most robustly humorous that we have seen. One felt occasionally that he had not wholly overcome the difficulty confronting all Bottoms—of appearing to be a bad actor, when he is, in fact, a good one; but that blemish was lost in a most satisfactory general effect.

His companions, too, were excellent, especially Quince, a safe part for Mr. Miles Maitland, admittedly one of the very best Shakespearean

clowns upon the modern stage. Mr. H. O. Nicholson, another comedian of great merit, was also extremely funny. He got a laugh with every line he spoke; but there was no need for him to speak; he had merely to look! All the other clowns played well, both singly and collectively. They manfully resisted temptation to overdo the comic business, once or twice denying themselves even traditional and legitimate opportunities, as when their

titles that lay westward of the Hudson River, including those of New England and of a part of the State of New York, took frequent occasion to comment disapprovingly on the theater, expressing an opinion in one of his chapters to the effect that a writer could hardly find more contemptible use for his talents than to devote them to dramatic criticism. Now the plays to which Americans in the Revolutionary period and in Dwight's time objected were in many cases things which even the public of today, in spite of its cultural tolerance, would find distasteful. But along with these there went in the general condemnation the masterpieces of Shakespeare. There went perforce also such a regardless mixture of low and high comedy and such a free-speech, yet irresistibly polite, piece as "The Beggar's Opera."

People who attend a presentation of this work given at Greenwich Village in exact copy of the London revival, so the playbill reads, will receive light on what they have possibly regarded as the prejudice of their ancestors against art. They will see the point of the observation which they have perhaps come upon here and there in old newspaper reviews and notices that "at the theater last night an unusual number of ladies were present in the boxes." For the galleries of Captain Macbeth, and of many another old-school hero are, or were, a more appropriate subject of masculine entertainment than feminine.

But "The Beggar's Opera" is more than an old play. It is an old piece of music, and as such it is worthy not only of being revived but also of being brought out with the best possible singers. In particular, the soprano rôle of Polly Peachum, famous in musical history and to this day a severe technical test for an artist, should be well interpreted. It makes about the same demands as a solo part in a Handel oratorio, and it ought to be taken by a woman of first-class vocal ability. The New York producer could hardly have made a mistake if he had borrowed one of the younger sopranos of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the rôle of Polly, in order to have the words of Gay's text properly enunciated and in order to have the wide-ranging melody of the ancient composers, whoever they may be, smoothly phrased and sung strictly in tune.

The value of the revival is in its historic verity, its good humor and its lively action. A newer adaptation to modern taste of the older than Mr. Austin has made, or of old dramatic to the modern eye than Mr. Playfair has made, could scarcely be imagined. The piece was admirably acted at the second performance, night of December 30, both in the scenes of two and three characters and in those in which the chorus men and the chorus women joined with the principals. The opening scene of Polly taking a scolding from her father and mother was exquisitely done according to the French picture-book methods of the little theater. The song of Macbeth and the women, "How D'you Do, and How D'you Do, and How D'you Do Again?" in imitation of birds in a poultry yard was a triumph of the illusion of bustling, busy action, carried out with a set of actors upon a bandbox stage.

Those lovers were unequal in skill. Of the ladies, that clever actress, Miss Leah Bateman, was by far the better. Her Hermia was a most intelligent and truthful piece of acting, admirable for the manner in which, from her first entry, she showed full consciousness of all that was passing on the stage, and of her own sometimes complex relation to its other occupants. Mr. Ivan Samson, as Lysander, was so nearly up to her level, that their excellence rendered comparatively flat the Helena and Demetrius of Miss Audrey Caarten and Mr. Terence O'Brien. Miss Caarten felt, and showed, the emotions of her part, but she allowed her feelings to stifle her articulation, and was often monotonous in delivery. Mr. O'Brien's Demetrius, though resolutely spoken and played, was rather too slow in time and too heavy in quality.

As for the fairies—Cobweb, Mustardseed and the rest—they won all our hearts as usual, and it was a further pleasure to see upon the stage the beautiful face—much resembling her mother's—Miss Dorothea Baird of Elizabeth Irving, Sir Henry's granddaughter. She played Titania very gracefully, and though not yet the completely equipped actress, is well on the way to more finished accomplishment. Her Oberon, played by Miss Mary Grey, showed us how melodious a singing voice that lady has, though, to be quite frank, we would rather have seen a boy in the part, for the reason that a woman Oberon nearly always, as in this case, suggests modern pantomime.

There remains to be mentioned Puck, very daintily played by Miss Iris Hawkins, who spoke her lines with delightful purity, and a full sense of musical value. We hope that public support will keep Shakespeare at the Court for many a year to come.

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Gay's "The Beggar's Opera"—Music arranged by Frederic Austin; Nigel Playfair's London production, presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Greenwich Village Theatre, New York, John Mundy conducting, evening of December 29, 1920. The cast:

Peacocks.....Arthur Wynn Lockitt.....Charles Magrath Macbeth.....Percy Heming Filch.....Alfred Heather The Beggar.....William Eville Drawer.....C. C. Lewis Mrs. Peachum.....Lena Maitland Polly Peachum.....Sylvia Nell Lucy Lockitt.....Dora Roselli Jenny Liver.....Nanny Lock Diana Trapes.....Edith Bartlett

NEW YORK, New York.—At one time the course of the American Revolution the question was agitated whether officers in General Washington's army who attended theatrical performances should be allowed to hold their commissions. Years after that, when the United States of America were well on their way toward solving their problem of popular representative government, the elder Timothy Dwight, writing his book of "Travels" and discussing society as he was familiar with it in the commu-

## VIEUX-COLOMBIER SEASON IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The program of the Vieux-Colombier prepared by Mr. Copeau well maintains the high standard that has made of this little theater on the left bank of the Seine the most artistic and the best appreciated of all the Paris theaters. Besides the classic productions which were seen last season—plays by Molière, Racine, Marivaux, and La Fontaine—foreign plays in French translations now to be presented include Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," Rabindranath Tagore's "Anand" on la Lettre du Roi, and Stanislas Wyspanski's "L'Anathème." Among the most notable productions is a Paul Claudel cycle of "L'Otage," "Le Pain Dur," "Le Père Humilié," three pieces which form one whole and which will be given in February in series. There are also promised new plays by André Gide, Jules Romains, Francis Porche, John Schlumberger, Henry Ghéon, and Lewis Fallens.

But undoubtedly the great success of this season, so far, is Charles Vildrac's "Le Paquebot Tenacity." This play last year proved to be one of the notable productions of the Vieux-Colombier. It has now become the outstanding piece in the repertoire. Full of a philosophy which, although placed in the mouths of humble persons, yet appears natural, a simple tale told simply, without any striving after dramatic effects, without any of the conventional tricks of the theater, played by actors who never force the note, who always behave as if it were real life and not the fictive life of the theater, "Le Paquebot Tenacity" is one of the most charming works that Paris has ever seen. Its revival invariably fills the Vieux-Colombier.

Who does not now know the history of those two Parisian workers who decided to search for liberty in Canada? Bastien is honest, enterprising, believing that he possesses extraordinary energy, and he has dragged Ségard somewhat reluctantly with him. The couple in a little inn at the seaport await the ship which is to take them to the Promised Land. Ségard, undecided, weak, timid, is tempted to stay behind and marry the serving maid of the inn. But it is Bastien, blustering, energetic, who is deflected from his path, who on the eve of sailing elopes with the servant to whom Ségard could never summon up courage to declare his sentiments; while it is Ségard, the irresolute, who, deserted by his companion, sets off alone boldly on the quest for freedom in the unknown Canada.

The fine observation that has made of Ségard and Bastien memorable characters has also made of the play, through the eyes of the two men, a laborer, Hidoux, full of a droll wisdom, another true portrait of a distinctive type. The acting of this piece is admirable. Georges Vitray as Bastien, John Le Goff as Ségard, and André Baquet as Hidoux could not be improved upon; while Catherine Jordaan as Thérèse is unaffected, a remarkable

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3rd and LAST WEEK

## BAB HELEN HAYES

Direct from its long run in New York City

Here are the cities it will shortly play:  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jan. 10, 11 and 12.  
Wilmington, Del.—Jan. 13, 14 and 15.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Week of Jan. 17.  
New Haven, Conn.—Jan. 24, 25 and 26.  
Hartford, Conn.—Jan. 27, 28 and 29.

## 300TH TARKINGTON'S

Exceedingly Successful Comedy

## "CLARENCE"

Which the New York Tribune called  
"The Best Light Comedy Ever Written by an American."

Is now on tour after an entire season in New York

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## PATTER FANEST TRUEX

Will be presented at  
Washington, D. C.—Week beginning Jan. 3.  
Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Week beginning Jan. 10.  
Shubert-Crescent Theatre, Wilmington, Del.—Jan. 17-19. The Playhouse, Atlantic City, N. J.—Jan. 20-22. Globe Theatre, Philadelphia—Beginning Jan. 24. Walnut St. Theatre, Q. Jan. 15.

## CHICAGO

A. H. Woods presents

## Barney Bernard

in  
"His Honor Abe Potash"

playing at  
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Henry Miller  
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exponent of what may be called the naturalistic school of acting.

To fill the evening's bill the neglected comedy of Prosper Mérimée, "Le Carrosse du Saint-Sacrement," is revived, and Mr. Copeau as the Viceroys of Peru, an irritable Spanish grandee, shows himself master of many emotions.

Walter Hampden, during his present engagement at the Arlington Theatre, Boston, is including performances of his robustly comic revival of "The Taming of the Shrew." He plays Petruchio with an unexpected abandon, and with a real hint of the old Italy in which the action is supposed to pass. There is romance in his impersonation and considerable humor, though the unctuous sort of fun that makes this part go with the most gusto is not exactly in Mr. Hampden's line. Miss Mary Hall makes a plausible shrew of Katherine, while not neglecting the poetic possibilities of the part. The supporting players act in the key of rough-and-tumble farce, which is one way of enacting this piece, probably the way that was pursued in Elizabethan times. Certainly the performance causes a great deal of hearty laughter. This is the final week of Mr. Hampden's Boston run.

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Brock Pemberton's Production

ZONA GALE'S Miss Lulu Bett  
48 St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.  
Belmont Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.

GILDA VARESI

ENTER MADAME  
NORMAN TREVOR  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS

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SAM HARRIS presents  
AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY  
WELCOME STRANGER  
WITH GEORGE SIDNEY  
MATINEES WED. & SAT.

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Mats. Friday and Sat. 2:30

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. W. of Broadway  
Mats. Thursday & Saturday.

Little Old New York

By Rida Johnson Young

William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre, Just East  
of Broadway, Evs. 8:30

"THE BROKEN WING"

A comedy-drama by Paul Dickey and Chas. W. Goddard, authors of "The Missing Lady" and "The Girl in the Red Velvet Dress." The "Red Velvet" one better. Charles Darnston, Evs. World.

BIJOU THEATRE, W. 40th St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

John Galsworthy's New Play

THE SKIN GAME



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Bells

Shadow and light both strove to be the eight bell-ringer's company. As with his gliding rope in hand, counting his changes each did stand; while rang and trembled every stone, to music by the bell-mouths blown: Till the bright clouds that towered on high

Seemed to re-echo cry with cry. Still swung the clappers to and fro. When, in the far-spreading fields below, I saw a ploughman with his team lift to the bells and fix on them His distant eyes as if he would Drink in the utmost sound he could.

—Walter De La Mare.

## A Paris Flower Market

When at last we went back across the square to the market again the day had fully come. That little patch of pale blue sky behind the white church spire had spread over the whole city. There was now a glint of gold in the daylight as it lay upon the roofs and houses, and the shadows in the streets were long. The pointed chill of dawn had passed. Instead the freshness of an early summer's morn was come. The world seemed new washed, alive and full of beauty. There was the air of first beginnings in the sky and the streets, that half-shy, half-sudden energy which dawning strength puts to an untried task.

The whole square now was one jostle of figures and market baskets. Piles of these moved over the roadway and down the covered streets, others stationary in rows lined all the kerbstones. I gave a cry of wonder as I came near them, for there on the kerbway were tall hampers, oval in shape and made of fine white wicker, and all inside they were lined with bunches of watercress, tied securely to the sides, and still holding drops of water on their dark leaves. To look down them was like looking down a moss-covered well.

"Isn't that fascinating!" I said, and stood still looking. "It's exactly like a green well."

"I should prefer," returned Richard judiciously, "not to be reminded of cold water till a warmer hour."

"Oh!" I cried, and stood stock still. We had turned the corner of the covered street and come into the main thoroughfare of the Halles, and here from end to end was the flower market. Two tall hedgerows of flowers had sprung like magic from the street. We had left streets only with empty baskets. From the little pathway left between them they grew so tall that they shut out the world and lined a narrow way that stretched right up to the big red sun itself.

Purple pansies sprang from the very asphalt of the pavement, stiff rows of white hyacinths stood up behind, while the slender-stemmed daffodils lifted their yellow heads

above, and the pale white petals of the anemones hung droopingly together as though afraid. The rich red-browns of the wallflowers stood up straight on their sturdy stalks, brushing unconcernedly against the trailing rosebuds whose pink leaves curled so contentedly together. Blue masses of forget-me-nots like fallen patches of the sky above lay here and there, pools of pure color on the pavement. While over all great branches of blossoming lilac swayed heavily to and fro. Two tall hedgerows of flowers

were a patch of flowers in the yard. The next morning she wore a better bonnet; and so, between seeing her one morning in one bonnet, and another morning in another—seeing her face one morning, and her back the next—I came to be quite familiar with her appearance and attitudes, and I dare say, if I had stayed long enough, our acquaintance might in time have ripened to something like chit-chat over the holly-hedge that bordered her garden.—R. Marvel (Donald Grant Mitchell) in "Fresh Gleanings."

herself a little on tiptoe, and kissed me on both cheeks. "Your hands are very cold, my dear; take off those gloves" (I wore thick, serviceable doekins, and had been too shy to take them off unbidden), "and let me try and warm them—the evenings are very chilly." And she held my great red hands in hers—soft, warm, white, ring-laden. . . . Then came a pause of silence; and then she rang her bell, and desired her waiting-maid, Adams, to show me to my room. It was so small that I think it must

I believe, that not many of us who know the sounds of them have an accurate notion of their meanings. Do you know what a brae is? After thirty years of familiarity with that word I am still a little dubious about it and cannot be sure whether the idea it conveys contains underbrush or is open field, and if the latter, whether there is an implication of heather. Perhaps sheep graze on braes. I could not be sure, and if a well-informed person insisted that Scotch nosegays had braes in them I could

## Expectation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN one of his lectures on Shakespeare delivered in London, a little over a century ago, Coleridge, under a sectional heading, "Expectation in preference to surprise," has this to say: "It is like the true reading of the passage: 'God said, Let there be light, and there was light,' not there *was* light. As the feeling with which we startle at a shooting star, compared with that of watching the sunrise at the preestablished moment, such and so low is surprise compared with expectation."

There is a great truth in this statement. Whether Coleridge's reading of the particular passage in Genesis to which he alludes commends itself or not, the fact remains that expectation must ever be "preferred" to surprise for the reason that expectation is the normal attitude of man, surprise having no place in real consciousness. One dictionary definition of expectation is "awaiting with confident anticipation." This attitude of awaiting with confident anticipation underlay all Jesus' teaching and was characteristic of all his works. The Christian, as Jesus conceived him, took no thought for what he should eat or what he should drink or what he should put on. Why? Because he recognized that the Father knew he had need of these things. The Christian, as Jesus revealed him, never resorted to drugs for the healing of the sick or to any material means for overcoming apparent obstacles, or for defending himself against evil happenings. His appeal was ever to Spirit, and his attitude was one of "confident anticipation" that this appeal would be answered and must necessarily be answered. "Father," said Jesus at the tomb of Lazarus, "I knew that thou hearest me always," and to his disciples on another occasion, "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

It is, indeed, impossible to imagine Jesus of Nazareth, the man who could instantaneously heal all manner of sickness, who could stop a storm at sea as readily as he could feed a multitude in a desert place or procure tribute money from a fish's mouth, being surprised at anything. To him there were no such things as shooting stars of chance blessings, but just the confident anticipation of blessing to be revealed at the scientific moment when such revelation was requisite. The multitude may have been surprised, may have marveled when the leper was cleansed, to them it was a shooting star indeed. To Jesus of Nazareth it was simply "the sunrise at the preestablished moment."

It is just this reign of expectation which any study of Christian Science, at once, begins to reestablish in human consciousness. It eliminates the belief in chance, and establishes the understanding of law. Man, as revealed in Christian Science, is seen to be what he is, in the Bible, declared to be the image and likeness of God. God is seen to be Spirit, ever-present and all-powerful. Matter is shown to be what Jesus proved it to be—nothing. God, in Christian Science, is further revealed as Life, as Truth, and Love, as divine Principle. In this reality of all things brought to light, law is revealed as supreme and final. When, therefore, Jesus bid his disciples ask and they would receive; seek and they would find; knock and it would be opened to them, he added this by way of explanation, "For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." In other words, asking involves receiving; seeking involves finding; knocking involves the door being opened.

Jesus was quite emphatic on this point. One of the most notable features in his teaching was his insistence that those who heard him and believed on the Christ could do the works that he did and even greater works. He told his disciples that if they asked anything in his name he would do it, meaning, it is clear, thereby, that anyone who appealed to the Christ, or Truth, as he had revealed it, would achieve the object of their appeal in the manifestation of the truth. The Son, he declared to his disciples, could do nothing of himself but what he saw the Father do, but what things soever the Father did these did the Son likewise. Or as Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 516 of Science and Health, "As the reflection of 'yourself' appears in the mirror, so you, being spiritual, are the reflection of God. The substance, Life, Intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

More and more, therefore, as these "facts of Science" are understood, does expectation tend to become the abiding state of consciousness, and more and more is the element of surprise eliminated. For Christian Science teaches that man in the image and likeness of God, Principle, is perfect, even as God, Principle, is perfect, and that in the presence of apparent discord a recognition of this great fact will restore harmony. Man is not sick, he is forever well. Man is not poor, in trouble, in doubt. He is forever abounding in all he needs, forever untroubled, forever clear in his outlook on all wisdom, omniscience. Truth, God. To the student of Christian Science, who faithfully practices what he learns, the Sun of Righteous-

ness is forever arising. As John Burroughs has expressed it:

"The stars come nightly to the sky: The tidal waves unto the sea; Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high Can keep my own away from me." And what is "my own"? Paul answers that question with his usual completeness in his first Epistle to the Corinthians. "For all things," he says, "are yours." And so the student of Christian Science has done with any problem, no matter how seemingly difficult, his attitude is one of expectation, "watching the sunrise at the preestablished moment," awaiting with confident anticipation the fulfillment of law.

## Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln is assuredly one of the marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. This destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thrifless and wandering settler. He had a strong and eminently fair understanding, with great powers of patient thought, which he cultivated by the study of Euclid. In all his views there was the simplicity of his character. Both as an advocate and as a politician he was "Honest Abe." As an advocate he would throw up his brief when he knew that his case was bad. He said himself that he had not controlled events, but had been guided by them. To know how to be guided by events, however, if it is not imperial genius, is practical wisdom. Lincoln's goodness of heart, his sense of duty, his unselfishness, his freedom from vanity, his long-suffering, his simplicity, were never disturbed either by power or by opposition. To the charge of levity no man could be less open. Though he trusted in Providence, care for the public and sorrow for the public calamities filled his heart and sat visibly upon his brow. His State papers are excellent, not only as public documents, but as compositions, and are distinguished by their depth of human feeling and tenderness, from those of other statesmen. He spoke always from his own heart to the heart of the people.—Goldwin Smith.

## The Call of Spring

Thou wak'st again, O Earth!  
From winter's sleep!  
Bursting with voice of mirth  
From icy keep;  
And laughing at the Sun,  
Who hath their freedom won,  
Thy waters leap!

—Charles Fenno Hoffman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"Elms," from the lithograph by Birger Sandzen

## In Gold and Green Brocade

The mountain pine is a man at arms  
With flashing shield and blade,  
The willow is a dowager,  
The birch is a guileless maid,  
But the elm tree is a lady  
In gold and green brocade.  
—Odell Shepard.

## A Very Old-Fashioned Household

Hanbury Court is a red brick house—at least, it is cased in part with red bricks; and the gate-house and walls about the place are of brick, with stone facings at every corner, and door, and window, such as you see at Hampton Court. At the back are the gables, and arched doorway, and stone mullions, which show (so Lady Ludlow used to tell us) that it was once a priory. . . . As I had been unwilling to leave the guard of the coach, so did I now feel unwilling to leave Randal, a known friend of three hours. But there was no help for it; in I must go; past the grand-looking old gentleman holding the door open for me, on into the great hall on the right hand, into which the sun's last rays were sending in glorious red light—the gentleman was now walking before me,—up a step on to the dais, as I afterwards learned that it was called, then again to the left, through a series of sitting-rooms, opening one out of another, and all of them looking into a stately garden, glowing, even in the twilight, with the bloom of flowers. We went up four steps out of the last of these rooms, and then my guide lifted up a heavy silk curtain, and I was in the presence of my Lady Ludlow.

She was very small of stature, and very upright. She wore a great lace cap, nearly half her own height, I should think, that went round her head (such which tied under the chin, and which we called "mobs," came in later, and my lady held them in great contempt, saying people might as well come down in their nightcaps). In front of my lady's cap was a great bow of white satin ribbon; and a broad band of the same ribbon was tied tight round her head, and served to keep the cap straight. She had a fine Indian muslin shawl folded over her shoulders and across her chest, and an apron of the same; a black silk mode gown, made with short sleeves and ruffles, and with the tail thereof pulled through the pocket-hole, so as to shorten it to a useful length; beneath it she wore, as I could plainly see, a quilted lavender satin petticoat. Her hair was snowy white, but I hardly saw it; it was so covered with her cap. . . . She had a great gold-headed stick by her chair; but I think it was more as a mark of state and dignity than for use; for she had as high, and bristly a step when she chose as any girl. . . . and, in her private early walk of meditation in the mornings, would go as swiftly from garden alley to garden alley as any one of us.

She was standing up when I went in. I dropped my curtsy at the door, which my mother had always taught me as a part of good manners, and went up instinctively to my lady. She did not put out her hand, but raised

have been a cell. The walls were whitewashed stone; the bed was of white dimity. There was a small piece of red stair-carpet on each side of the bed, and two chairs. In a closet adjoining were my washstand and toilet-table. There was a text of Scripture painted on the wall right opposite to my bed; and below hung a print, common enough in those days, of King George and Queen Charlotte, with all their numerous children, down to the little Princess Amelia in a go-cart. On each side hung a small portrait, also engraved; on the left, it was Louis the Sixteenth; on the other, Marie Antoinette. On the chimney-piece there was a tinder-box and a Prayer-book. I do not remember anything else in the room. Indeed, in those days people did not dream of writing-tables, and inkstands, and portfolios, and easy-chairs and what not. We were taught to go into our bedrooms for the purposes of dressing, and sleeping, and praying.

Presently I was summoned to supper. I followed the young lady who had been sent to call me, down the wide shallow stairs; into the great hall, through which I had first passed on my way to my Lady Ludlow's room. There were four other young gentlemen, all standing, and all silent, who curtsied to me when I first came in. They were dressed in a kind of uniform; muslin caps bound round their heads with blue ribbons, plain muslin handkerchiefs, lawn aprons, and drab-coloured stuff gowns. They were all gathered together at a little distance from the table, on which were placed a couple of cold chickens, a salad, and a fruit tart. On the dais there was a smaller round table, on which stood a silver jug filled with milk, and a small roll. Near that was set a carved chair, with a countess's coronet surmounting the back of it. I thought that some one might have spoken to me; but they were shy, and I was shy; or else there was some other reason; but, indeed, almost immediately after I had come into the hall by the door at the lower hand, her ladyship entered by the door opening upon the dais; whereupon we all curtsied very low; I because I saw the others do it. She stood and looked at us for a moment.

"Young gentlemen," said she, "make Margaret Dawson welcome among you."—"My Lady Ludlow," Mrs. Gaskell.

## Words That Sing on the Printed Page

I wonder if persons who can write Scotch are sufficiently aware of the great literary advantage they have over writers who are not born to that ability. It is no credit to them that they can do it. It is a gift of nature dropped in their lap. I never heard of anyone who learned by artificial means to write Scotch. Scotch writers do it, and no one else. It has long been obvious that the proportion of good writers to the whole Scotch population was exceedingly large; but I do not remember that it has ever been pointed out how much easier it is for a Scotchman to be a good writer than another because of his innate command of the Scotch tongue.

There are such delightful words in that language; words that sing on the printed page wherever their employer happens to drop them in; words that rustle; words that skirl, and words that clash and thump. It is their gain,

not contradict him with much confidence. But for all that

Ye banks and braes o' Bonny Doon  
conveys an image as delightful to my mind's eye as to the actual ear, and what uncertainty there may be about the dimensions and ingredients of the braes in it merely operates to give the imagination greater scope. I can aver that at least one habitual reader of English finds his attention curiously and agreeably quickened by Scotch words and idioms that are familiar enough not to be troublesome, and unfamiliar enough to give the ear a gentle filip. A brook sparkles brighter for the moment for being a burn; "gone gye" makes a prompter conveyance of its significance than "gone crazy"; brogues and lugs and balms fit better into many sentences than shoes and ears and children. "A wheen blethers" fills the mouth like a spoonful of oatmeal; "twine" is a better word than "separate"; "will can" beats "will be able," and the verb to ken in all its uses is fit to stir the envy of the English writer. A French word dragged into English writing is an offense which is only tolerable when a master-hand commits it and the excuse is adequate, but the Scotch words of Scotchmen vary the tongue that harbors them only to enrich it, and stand among their English cousins with all the confiding assurance of blood relations.

It is to be hoped that the Scotch writers, and especially the story-tellers, appreciate with due humility the advantage they enjoy in having unrestricted use of as much English as they can handle, and in addition a monopoly of their own blessed brogue. There is scant justice in the dispensation that secures them their special privilege. They do not need it, for many of them write just as good English as even the Americans do, and are perfectly at home in that language. There is no true propriety in granting them special rights to write Scotch and English with the same pen on the same page; but on grounds of expediency, and because the mixture makes good reading, they have been suffered to do so. I am not one of those who would abridge their privilege, for I like its results; but I do think that in consideration of their advantages Scotch writers should be humble, should make allowances for other scribes, and in all literary competitions should be handicapped down to an equality with the writers in whose field they compete.—Edward S. Martin, "Cousin Anthony and I."

## Cowper to Joseph Hill

Oct. 2, 1779  
My dear Friend—  
The newspaper informs me of the arrival of the Jamaica fleet. I hope it imports some pine-apple plants for me. I have a good frame and a good bed prepared to receive them. I send you annexed a fable, in which the pine-apple makes a figure, and shall be glad if you like the taste of it. Two pairs of soles, with shrimps, which arrived last night, demand my acknowledgements. You have heard that when Arion performed upon the harp, the fish followed him. I really have no design to fiddle you out of more fish, but if you should esteem my verses worthy of such a price, though I shall never be so renowned as he was, I shall think myself equally indebted to the muse that helps me.  
—Yours, Wm. Cowper.—From "Letters of William Cowper," edited by E. V. Lucas.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Attack Upon Religious Liberty

THAT religious liberty is at stake in the State of California there cannot be the least doubt to anybody who has read the avowed intentions of the district attorney for Los Angeles County, or who is aware of the efforts of the district attorney of Berkeley in the matter of a case which has just come before the District Court of Appeals. Of the intentions of the district attorney for Los Angeles County there is no need to speak on the present occasion. His proposals for subverting religious freedom within the law have been dealt with recently in these columns, and will be a subject for further review. For the moment it is the action of the district attorney for Berkeley which is the subject of discussion.

The views of this gentleman are, it would seem, almost as curious as those of Mr. Woolwine himself. Judging by the decision of the District Court of Appeals, he and the health authorities have undertaken to persecute those acting within the law as breakers of the law, and in the course of this persecution six innocent and well-bred girls have been thrown into jail for half a day, before they could be released, on their own recognizances, by the Juvenile Court. Now, even if these children had been in any way guilty, they would have been so by the fault of their parents. To take, therefore, the opportunity of committing them to prison on such grounds, is, whoever is responsible, certainly something that was never intended by a law framed, according to the district attorney himself, for their protection, and can only be regarded as a rather mean exhibition of tyranny, and as an effort to intimidate their parents into an acquiescence in a mistaken view of the law. Now that that view is shown to have been wrong, it is made perfectly manifest that these girls were subjected to this imprisonment quite illegally and contrary to the law enacted for their protection.

The whole question at issue is so vast that the particulars of what might otherwise be regarded as a more or less routine prosecution had better be understood. In the fall of last year a Christian Science practitioner was treating a child for a sore throat. When the sore throat did not immediately disappear, the father called in an orthodox physician, who at once subjected the child to antitoxin treatment. In three hours the child passed away from heart failure, a result which seems scarcely to confirm allopathic treatment as superior to that of Christian Science. The matter, however, did not end there. As soon as this was known, the hue and cry was raised that the case was a Christian Science case, and an outbreak of diphtheria was at once proclaimed. As a result the demand was made that the children in the school should submit to what is known as throat culture. There was not a particle of evidence that these children were suffering from diphtheria; there was, on the contrary, overwhelming evidence that they were perfectly well. When, however, it was found that the parents could not be coerced, six girls were dragged off to prison in a way which is now proved to have been contrary to the law. At the same time, quarantine notices were attached to certain houses, with the result that Mrs. Culver promptly tore down the one which had been attached to her door on the ground that her niece, who lived with her, had declined to permit her throat to be cultured.

At this point the attack seems to have been concentrated upon Mrs. Culver. The responsible authorities saw, or imagined they saw, an opportunity for prosecuting her. As a result she was brought before the Justice Court, and convicted. She appealed from this conviction, with the result that the case was heard by the Superior Court, which confirmed the conviction. Fortunately, Mrs. Culver had the backbone for which free citizens are distinguished. Fortunately, also, she had about her friends endowed with the courage of their opinions. Repudiating all weak-kneed advice to submit to the law, which she did not believe to have been properly construed, she appealed to the Appellate Court. The Appellate Court, after hearing the case, has entirely disagreed with the lower courts, and has sustained not only the religious liberty of the citizen, but has declared that the district attorney's reading of the law is wrong. As a consequence it follows that all the children and their parents or guardians acted within the law, and have been improperly treated. The decision is so far-reaching that it deserves ample publicity. The court ruled that a citizen is not committing a crime in violating an edict of an executive branch of the government, when that government is not itself acting within the law. Such a decision is, of course, obvious. But what is to be thought of law officers who drag girls to prison for violating a law, and prosecute a citizen for taking down a notice, when the very essence of the law, under which they are professing to act, becomes a subject of difference of opinion between the judges themselves, and is eventually settled by the higher court entirely against the reading of the district attorney and the lower courts. Does this not prove in itself a readiness to tyrannize over all those who will not at once bow to an official decision, and to attempt to intimidate all others from following in their footsteps? The rules under which the district attorney launched his prosecution, and on which the lower courts sustained him, are now declared by the higher court to be themselves outside the law. And the higher court goes on to read a very severe lesson, in the shape of a stern warning to those who jump to legal conclusions and attempt to suppress anyone who has the hardihood to dissent from their conclusions. "The board of health," the warning runs, "is vested with very broad powers, and the public health and safety demand that its powers be liberally construed." But because of this, the court further finds, "Because so great a power has been vested in the board of health, it must be exercised within the law."

The whole incident is, to say the least of it, discreditable to all concerned, except the little band of citizens who were found as they always are to be found, in free countries, ready to run the risk of opposing authority, in order to maintain the liberties for which their ancestors

have contended. Weak-kneed advice always urges such people to give in. History records, all down the ages, the efforts of the timeservers and politicians to prevent the exponents of liberty from pursuing a steadfast course. It is always the same story, the time is inconvenient, or the effort impolitic. Principle is never allowed to come into it at all. When everything else fails, the resisters are generally besought "to obey the law." Now Christian Scientists have been taught by Mrs. Eddy to be scrupulous in their obedience to the law. But these people were not disobeying the law; they were refusing to be obedient to a misrepresentation of the law. They demanded that the law should be ascertained, before they were called upon to sacrifice their convictions to it; and the law having been ascertained has justified them in every single step they took. This also has justified Mrs. Eddy's demand, on behalf of Christian Scientists, that "they do ask to be allowed the rights of conscience and the protection of the constitutional laws of their land."

### The Fifth and Last of the Imperial Chancellors

PRINCE BISMARCK, remarking on men and manners in his strident, downright way, unburdened himself, while the ex-Kaiser was still quite immature, of the philosophic reflection that, "One day this young man will be his own Reichskanzler." As every succeeding chancellor gave way to his successor, the prophecy of the first and greatest of them all was seen to be working out. Bismarck had been succeeded by von Caprivi, von Caprivi succeeded Hohenlohe, after Hohenlohe came von Bülow, and then fifth and last of these imperial chancellors, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. With the disappearance of von Bülow, overthrown by the efforts of the Blue Black Block, the Bismarck prophecy may be said to have come true.

From the moment "Bethmann," as he came to be called in Germany, entered the Imperial Chancellery, it was the Kaiser who was Chancellor. So much Chancellor, indeed, that before a year was out the direction of foreign affairs had been practically taken out of von Bethmann Hollweg's hands and confided to those of the more astute and practiced von Kiderlen-Wächter. The simple fact was that the new Chancellor, absolutely inexperienced in the great game of Weltpolitik, had completely lost his way, and had incurred all the opprobrium which German chauvinism was capable of giving utterance to. Already he had found his most determined enemy in the Crown Prince, with the result that when the Agadir incident came before the Reichstag the Crown Prince occupied a seat in the gallery, from which he was observed to be making faces at the Chief Minister whilst engaged in violently applauding the idol of the hour, Herr von Heydebrand. Never, indeed, did the Prince slacken in his implacable hatred of the Chancellor. At the moment of the trouble in Zabern, when the statesman was struggling with an incident which had roused socialistic Germany into fury, the Prince could think of no better way of assisting him than by telegraphing to Captain Förstner, who had struck the unfortunate cripple in the street, the diplomatic and regal advice, "Hit him again."

The truth of the matter is that of all "the men around the Kaiser," von Bethmann Hollweg was almost the least suitable for steering Germany through a convulsion. An aristocrat by birth, but something of a liberal by temperament, he was unquestionably chosen because ever since the friendship they had formed during their college days, the Emperor had been conscious that he would meet with no resistance from the mild-mannered bureaucrat whom he had assisted step by step up every rung of the ladder of state employment. So long as it was possible for the statesman to stand by the Emperor he did, with an amazing fidelity; nor did he yield his place until the events of the war had made it impossible for him to contend any longer against the influence of the military veltungier. Essentially a peace minister, it was the fortune of von Bethmann Hollweg to find himself Chancellor of Germany during the days of a war which would have tested Bismarck himself to the uttermost. It was, perhaps, as a consequence of this that almost before the war had started he involved himself in that famous faux pas which was to hang the words "a scrap of paper" round Germany's neck as the body of the albatross was hung round the neck of the Ancient Mariner. The Chancellor from the beginning was opposed to the war, and only gave way to the wave of feeling which literally flooded Germany in the latter days of July, 1914. Consequently, when the British Ambassador entered the Chancellery to inform him that the government of King George could not view with unconcern the invasion of Belgium, it must have seemed to him as if the final straw had been laid upon the camel's back, and he let slip that unfortunate sentence which so typified the outlook of Germany at the moment, and which he was later to defend upon the floor of the Reichstag.

So with the best intentions in the world, and the least possible reserve of resistance, the "vacillating" Chancellor drifted on year after year, filling the position which he would no doubt willingly have escaped from, out of sheer loyalty and devotion to his friend and Emperor. It would be unfair for one moment to describe him as an absolute failure, because the man does not exist who could have borne on his shoulders the burden of Germany's fate after the determination had been taken to throw the destinies of the Empire into the balance against the sword. From first to last, however, the Chancellor never failed the Kaiser. From the moment of his retirement, even when revolution had overthrown the throne, he remained the Kaiser's man, and until the very end was regarded as amongst the foremost of those who were working untiringly to obtain a recall of the House of Hohenzollern. No matter what the verdict of history may be upon his statesmanship, and there is not very much doubt as to that, there is still less that it will declare the man amongst the most steadfast and devoted of the Kaiser's friends.

### Village Clubs in Britain

THE good work being done in Great Britain by the Village Clubs Association can hardly be overestimated. For many years before the war one of the most disturbing developments in the United Kingdom, as in other

countries, was the steady drift of the agricultural population toward the towns. Many circumstances contributed toward this movement, the higher wages to be had in the towns, the shortage of houses in the country, the greater attractions and opportunities of city life. One of the most remarkable effects of the war was the rapid changes it brought about in this situation. Almost overnight, agriculture became the most important industry in the country, and the agricultural laborer, from being one of the most underpaid of workmen was advanced to a position of comparative affluence. The 16-shillings-a-week days were definitely left behind, and no one since has ever even hinted that they could possibly return. The British agricultural laborer is, today, a well paid workman. His needs as regards housing are being steadily met, and, for over two years now the Village Clubs Association has been seeking to throw open to the village all the advantages and amenities which the town has to offer.

At the first conference of the association, held in London recently, Sir Henry Rew, founder of the movement, had a most encouraging story to tell. For there can be no doubt that the movement is a success, as there can be no doubt that it owes this success very largely to the democratic foundation upon which it rests. The doctrine preached by the association is that the development of the social activities of the village is the responsibility of the whole community and not of particular individuals in it, and it aims at establishing in every village throughout the country a club or institute which shall be a real center for social life. Each club is to be "free from patronage, open to all, irrespective of sex, religion, class, or political distinctions, with the entire control vested in a committee elected by the members or those chosen by them." It becomes affiliated with the main association, and enjoys all the privileges, educational and recreational, which a large and evergrowing cooperative body is able to afford.

Already the movement seems to have brought out the most welcome cooperation. In his speech in London Sir Henry Rew told how he could refer to many villages where the whole population had joined in a common effort to provide their own hall, and, in some instances, where workmen had given labor, and landowners land and materials, where farmers had lent wagons and teams, and all had joined in proportion to their means in the work of building. "If the whole community, without respect of persons, cooperate," declared Sir Henry, "I, for one, have confidence that the common sense of most will guide its affairs in a common-sense way." Certainly, the Village Clubs Association would seem to have set out in the right direction.

### From the Yiddish Stage

PLAYGOERS who frequent the English-speaking theaters in London, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities, have, in greatly increased numbers, become aware during the past few months that there is a vigorous theater devoted to plays in Yiddish. Out of this theater several interesting plays have come into the English repertory, including the works of one writer of uncommon quality—a writer with that touch of universality about his work that lifts his dramas above the limited racial appeal of much of the Yiddish drama—David Pinski. Hirschbeim is another author, one of the few others who is not a hasty adapter of novels, whose comedies might well bear translation. His "Green Fields," surely, is a folk play worthy of doing in tongues other than the Russian and Yiddish that have so far known it. This charming pastoral is particularly entertaining in its character revelation and rural atmosphere. It is as delightful as the famous Asiatian comedy that has been played in so many languages during the past half century, "L'Ami Fritz."

It was in "Green Fields" that Jacob Ben-Ami, playing in Yiddish, became known to American playgoers last season, and attracted the attention of a discerning theater manager who persuaded the actor to prepare for an appearance in English this season in New York. Ben-Ami at present is appearing in a conventional Sardou-like melodrama in New York, a piece that requires of him somewhat flamboyant acting in one or two highly colored scenes. Some of the critics have shaken their heads over such acting, remarking that this is all very well, but it isn't life; it is theatrical only, theatrical as pasteboard and gilt. All of which must be amusing to persons who chanced to have seen Ben-Ami in "Green Fields," wherein he acted a timid clerical student, and never was a Barrie character required to be shy, gentler, sweeter. It was this character that convinced many playgoers that Ben-Ami would make a good Hamlet, for he could play the scenes with Ophelia with the requisite reticence and delicacy. Happily "Samson and Delilah" proves that he can act the ranting scenes, such as the incident of the mimic play wherein the prince doth "catch the conscience of the King."

Just as Jacob Ben-Ami has proved a notable figure in the English-speaking theater of New York, so has Maurice Moscovitch from the Yiddish theaters of the London East End, been acclaimed one of the most important new figures of the city's West End theaters during the past year. It was after-acting for a dozen years and more in the Yiddish theaters of New York that Moscovitch went to London, where a manager of penetration saw his great talent through the veil of alien surroundings, and induced him to study for an appearance as Shylock in English. Moscovitch made the momentous change, with the happiest results, in "The Merchant of Venice," in Gogol's "The Inspector-General," and, finally, in a modern realistic comedy, which has proved his versatility, as Ben-Ami's scope has been proved to those who have seen him in both Yiddish and English parts.

Ben-Ami and Moscovitch, in common with all players of the Yiddish stage, have in a marked degree the quality of roundness and ripeness that comes only with wide experience in a constantly changing variety of parts. It is the custom of the Yiddish stage, as all may not know, to change the play every few nights. Only when a play happens to prove a hit, and holds the boards week after week, which seldom happens, do the Yiddish players really memorize their lines, as is customary in the

English-speaking theater where plays are regularly put on for runs, after three or four weeks of rehearsal. One reading rehearsal, often none, is the regular procedure in the Yiddish theater. Players think nothing of going on for a character, knowing nothing of the details of the play, and having a grasp of no more than the bare outline of the plot that might be written on the back of a visiting card. Line by line the players speak the words of the characters they are impersonating, repeating the speeches given to them by the prompter, who reads the play right through, ensconced behind a little hood in the center of the stage that hides him or her, for the prompter is often a woman, from the audience.

This method of giving a performance would seem parrot-like at first thought, but it does not so prove in practice. Despite certain crudenesses in the general run of performances, the method results in a curious quality of spontaneity which is actually astonishing to playgoers who are used to the cut-and-dried acting that marks a good deal of the work of players of the memorizing school, players, that is, who do not practice the art of concealing art. The Yiddish actor must ever be on the qui vive, for the prompter reads straight on, and failure to hear the clear low-spoken lines accurately, and to respond to them appropriately, stamps the player as no actor fit for the Yiddish stage. Thus one will often see evoked on the Yiddish stage, to a degree unknown in many English-speaking productions, that essential of a good dramatic performance which William Gillette called "the illusion of the first time in acting."

It is the roundness, the flexibility, the spontaneity of the Yiddish style of acting that Moscovitch and Ben-Ami have brought into the English-speaking theater for the refreshment of playgoers, and as an added lesson in acting for the player who is ever on the lookout for aids to the improvement of his art. For though few of the many playwrights of the Yiddish theater have anything illuminating to offer—so fleeting in value is the hack-work that constitutes most of their paste-and-scissors plays—the players of the Yiddish theaters have a distinct gift to offer their English-speaking brothers—a reminder that the whole modern drama arose from improvisation, and that acting rises to its greatest height when the player achieves, by one device or another, the illusion of improvisation.

### Editorial Notes

GREEK ingratitude to Eleutherios Venizelos is a reminder that there was a reverse side to both Marathon and Salamis in the Greek treatment of the victors, Miltiades and Themistocles. Miltiades was banished shortly after the famous decisive battle, while Themistocles, the hero of the "wooden walls," which he forced his countrymen to build, was not only banished but declared a traitor. Mr. Venizelos, it is true, is repudiated on a popular vote, but the same charge which was brought against the two leaders of antiquity, of being ambitious and unscrupulous, has been repeated in the case of the former Prime Minister. Yet, as he walks the Promenade des Anglais at Nice, he may reflect that if the comparatively narrow circle of his own compatriots "knows not Pharaoh," he has an enormous "constituency" throughout the world which applauds him.

BY SOME means an equilibrium must be reached in the world's markets, even though it may have to come about through a temporary lessening of production, combined with great unemployment. A fundamental requirement is that of living within one's income, in the opinion of the Hon. R. H. Brand, well known as an authority on international finance, and a vice-president of the Brussels financial conference. Now one of the chief reasons why nations are not living within their incomes is that they find they must still, in these so-called days of peace, maintain large armaments. It would not, therefore, do any harm for nations to reexamine foreign policies and make quite certain that the large armies, at present standing to arms, are doing so only to protect the homeland from invasion and not to bolster up grandiose imperialistic schemes abroad. It is sound policy to cut one's coat according to the cloth available.

THAT a large number of men engaged in business in the United States need to study more carefully the precept that "Honesty is the best policy," and follow it more closely, is indicated by the report of the Federal Trade Commission that unfair competition is quite common. The board specifies many wrong practices, such as bribery of buyers, misbranding of fabrics, and adulteration of commodities. In line with this report is a warning issued by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which urges that "users of tires should carefully scrutinize the advertising of all cut-rate dealers, remembering that even in these days of readjustment, claims of enormous savings are suspicious in themselves. When tires are offered at 40 to 75 per cent less than usual, they are generally worth no more than the cut price asked for them."

INDUSTRIAL and economic pressure is what is going to bring about prohibition in Britain, is the opinion of an American temperance campaign worker who has recently been in Britain. It is thought that Scotland and England are beginning to realize that they cannot compete with the United States industrially if they remain "wet" while the United States is "dry." It has often been said that the British do not do things because of any desire to maintain an ideal but because they "have to be done." After all it does not matter much why they do the right thing, so long as it is done.

STEPS taken to collect the principal and interest on a loan of £10 said to have been made to New Hampshire Colony in the year 1774, impress the fact that in those days public loans were not reckoned in millions and billions as at present. It is related that the colony was hard pressed for funds at the time, and that the £10 loan was used in financing the approaching war. Indicating the earning power of a pound or a dollar, it is estimated that the interest due on the loan has increased the debt to a total of \$210,000.